The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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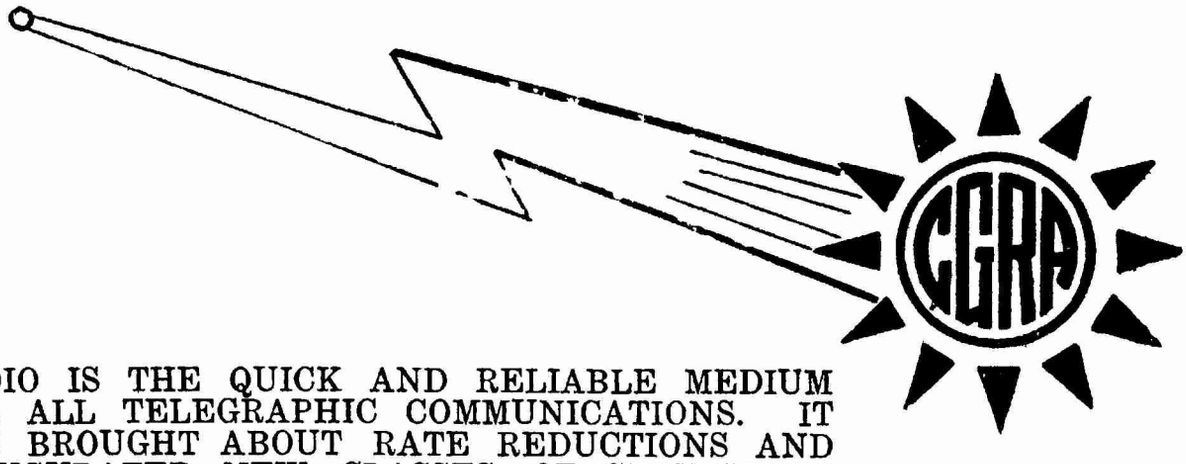

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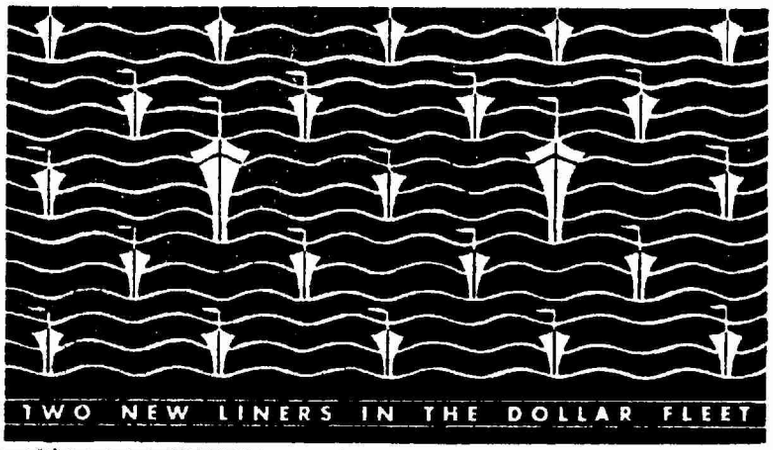

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Formerly Millard's Review

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WASHINGTON OFFICE
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JAPAN VERSUS AMERICA—AT GENEVA

JAPAN has been overruled at Geneva, America has been invited to take part in the League Council deliberations on Manchuria and she has accepted. Japan, for reasons best known to herself, fought hard for American exclusion and thereby brought to bear a good deal of suspicion on herself Not only did Japan not want America to take part in the discussions, she did not even want the League to interfere in Manchuria at all. This also has, fortunately for China, created suspicion of Japanese actions and movements.

There seems to be every reason why America should bear a part in finding a settlement of one of the worst international disputes since the Great War. America was a prime mover in the Pact of Paris which has a very vital bearing on the present dispute. She is also one of the Powers that have consistently taken an interest in Manchuria with the idea of maintaining in that territory the "open door" policy. Japan has been trying to close that door, hence American interest. America's interest in the present dispute therefore is vital. A majority of world statesmen now gathered at Geneva deem it advisable to have American assistance in finding a solution of the dispute and Japan's representative, on instructions from Tokyo, engages in legal hair splitting in an endeavor to increase the difficulties of the League and to put off a settlement of the dispute by the League. As M. Briand, President of the League Council, so pointedly said, "We have reached a moment when the goodwill of all should be united to realise the work of peace. It is for peace that the countries have engaged their honor." Where is Japan's goodwill evident?

By adhering to the League Coventant and by putting her signature to the Pact of Paris Japan has engaged her honor to seek a solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature and of whatever origin by none but pacific means. We unhesitatingly say that she has engaged her honor falsely for she has entered Manchuria by force of arms and by force of rms is seeking to compel China to negotiate. As the London *Times* aptly said, Japan wishes to negotiate with China from the vantage point of occupied territory, holding Chinese towns as gages. The unfairness of the situation is apparent to all except Tokyo. Or is Tokyo careless of justice and determined to attain her own ends by foul means if fair means don't go far enough?

It is rumored that Japan, rather than withdraw from the position she has taken up regarding American participation in the League discussions, may secede from the League. If she does she stands self-condemned before the world as an aggressive imperialistic power, tearing up peace pacts and occupying foreign territory with a poor excuse which she has still to justify.

If Japan has a dispute with China, if she has a complaint that China has not fulfilled her treaties and agreements, then there is the League to settle the matter. China has undertaken to by abide by the decision of the League and if Japan has a good case against her neighbor she can get justice in Geneva and have her wrongs redressed. That she will never do this if she can avoid it is because the last thing she wishes to do is to produce for all to see the "agreements" her agents have forced on the Chinese authorities in Manchuria at various times since the birth of the republic. It is because the League must not see these one-sided and probably unjust documents, signed under duress, that Japan does not want the League to put a finger in the Manchurian pie Is it true that what Japan wishes to force on China, in the direct negotiations she is howling for, is the main body of the infamous twenty-one demands? It looks suspiciously like it.

An American representative sitting with the League and participating in its deliberations will be a good brake on Japan's ambitions in Manchuria. Japan's chief complaint about American participation was the amount of anti-American feeling it would arouse in Japan. Why? If Japan's case is good and her cause just does she fear that America would go unjustly against her? If American participation arouses Japanese ire against that country then it should be easy for Tokyo to rea ise the ire aroused in China against Japan when Japan, contrary to the peace pacts she has signed, occupies foreign territory, takes over civil administrations, fosters independence movements, supplies arms to rebels and deliberately bombs the new seat of the provincial government.

Japan may withdraw from the League, though it is doubtful. If she does she tears up sacred pacts and agreements and goes back to the old and discredited diplomacy and ostracises herself from the rest of the civilised world. It would be her first step backwards towards the barbarism from which she emerged not so many decades ago

JAPAN'S PRELIMINARY DEMANDS ON CHINA

AT last we seem to be getting out of the morass of talk and a few facts regarding what Japan wants are emerging. For she has been guilty of the procrastination with which she so boldly charged China. Now out of Tokyo has come the first indication of what she is after.

Reuter in a despatch derived from "an authoritative" source in Tokyo stated on October 21 that Japan was demanding recognition by China of five points in principle before she gave the order for troops to withdraw to the South Manchuria Railway zone. These are:

1. Japan and China mutually pledge themselves to non-aggression and guarantee each other's territorial integrity
2. All forms of ant.-Japonism in China, including the boycott, to be called off permanently
3. Assurances to be given for the safety of Japanese lives and property in China
4. Payment for railways built in Manchuria with Japanese money and recognition of existing agreements for railway construction in Manchuria.
5. Recognition of existing treaty rights including the question of Japanese land leases in Manchuria.

That Japan, after aggressively occupying half Manchuria and putting some of the population to the sword, should demand nonaggression by China is ludicrous; and that she should demand a guarantee of territorial integrity is laughable. When has China sought to interfere with the territorial integrity of the Japanese empire? On the other hand Japan has only too frequently failed to respect the territorial integrity of China.

But for foreign pressure Japan would now own Shantung as a Colony and China is fully aware that without foreign assistance this time she will not get Japan out of Manchuria.

"All forms of anti-Japonism in China are to cease permanently." The sheer silliness of this is apparent to all. Japan herself has worked up an enormous amount of anti-Chinese feeling, speakers have been touting the universities and schools breathing fire and brimstone against China. China has here every right to demand in reply the suppression, also permanently, of all forms of anti-Chinese feeling and demonstration in Japan.

Regarding the third point Japanese property and lives have been and are secure in China.

Regarding the fourth point China would do well to ask Japan to be a bit more explicit and give the text of the agreements she desires fulfilled. As is common knowledge the former war lords who ruled in Manchuria under Japanese domination were forced to sign all sorts of documents relating to that country, secret "treaties" and "agreements" which have never seen the light of day. Is Japan asking for a blank check to cover all these documents? It looks suspiciously like it.

It also would be interesting to have a detailed statement as to exactly what Japan means by her "rights" in Manchuria. They have always been conveniently vague. For instance she insists that she has a right to station railway guards in Manchuria but let us see what a leading authority on the subject says. Professor C. Walter Young, a noted authority on Manchuria, its history and its problems, says in a book "Japanese Jurisdiction in the South Manchuria Railway Areas," published by the Johns Hopkins Press:

> Japan did not inherit the right to station railway guards along the South Manchuria Railway from previously existing rights of Russia The right cannot be traced to any grant of power in the original railway contract agreements of 1896 and 1898 bearing on the Chinese Eastern Railway, under which the Japanese now operate the South Manchuria Railway In neither of those agreements is there any mention of "railway" guards, while the basic agreement of 1896 clearly reserved to China the right to provide for protecting the line from external attack If, however, the authority to provide for "protection" of the line, contained in Article 6, were to be invoked in favour of the present Japanese system, it could evidently not be interpreted as justification for stationing of "railway guards" The most that might be derived, then, from the original contract agreement of 1896, made with Russia, is a claim of right to establish a civilian police force, limited to civilian duties and presumably only such a force as might be reconcilable with the existence of a military patrol force maintained under Chinese authority"

When Japan and Russia concluded the Treaty of Portsmouth they agreed not to station more than 15 men per kilometre to guard their lines in Manchuria. But this agreement suffered and still suffers from a serious drawback. China never consented to this and unless it be granted that Russia and Japan had then the right to station troops in Chinese territory without Chinese consent then Japan still has no other right, other than that given her by force of arms, to station a single soldier in the railway zone. It was pointed out to Mr. Hanihara at the Washington conference, when he tried to establish the "right" to station soldiers in the area, that no such right existed.

MUST JAPAN GO OFF THE GOLD STANDARD?

IS Japan going to be forced off the gold standard? Mr. Inouye, Finance Minister, is soothing and optimistic in his assurances the Britain's fall off the gold standard will not directly affect Japan and there will be no necessity for a re-imposition of the gold embargo, which is another name for suspending the gold standard. But in spite of his assurances the hard facts point the other way.

One fact is that gold is steadily streaming out of the country towards America. During the month four shipments have been made totalling Yen 75,000,000, or getting on towards forty million gold dollars. There is no sign either of the flow stopping.

A writer in Japan declares that in spite of the Finance Minister's assurances the conviction is growing in that country that the embargo on gold must be resumed sooner or later and various reasons are advanced in support of the argument. One reason given is Japan's exports. She competes with Britain, for instance, in cotton goods because she is eight to ten per cent cheaper, and her machinery is ten per cent cheaper. But with the British pound sterling depreciating about 20 per cent Japan's trading advantage disappears. Of course cost of living is more or less bound to go up in Britain as a result of recent events but even so it is urged that unless Japanese exchange drops she will be driven out of markets that she has been at very great pains to win. An embargo on gold would automatically drop exchange of course.

Again it is argued that there may yet be a banking crisis in Japan as a result of Britain's suspenion of the gold standard. Already considerable losses have been sustained by Japanese banks, trust companies and insurance companies in connection with their deposits in England and the sterling bonds held by them. The amount thus affected is stated to be at least Yen 300,000,000. A 20 per cent depreciation of the pound means a loss of Yen 60,000,000, which falls on a few large concerns, and how they are going to adjust their loss is a matter which is being watched in Japan with considerable concern.

Other arguments used are that the suspension of the gold standard by Britain is the signal for a radical change in the monetary systems of the Powers in general; that having suspended the gold standard Britain is hardly likely to resume it; and that opportunity may be taken to convene an International conference to devise a unified monetary system for the world. Japan and the United States are now the only two leading nations which have restored and keep up the gold standard at par, says one writer, and "the Finance Minister may perhaps take a pride in the fact, but it is a foolish vanity."

Japan looks with misgiving on reports that with a collapse of British exchange a cheerful atmosphere pervades the merchandise markets of England, even the depressed cotton industry showing an activity that has been unknown for years. The same state of thing exists in India, where the rupee has gone down in company with the pound sterling and, it is argued, a similar result must follow the imposition of a gold embargo in Japan.

Japan's present gold reserve in the Bank of Japan is in the neighborhood of Yen 800,000,000 and if it is reduced substantially it will not be a question of going off gold as a matter of policy but of being forced off. The fact that the Finance Minister is fighting to keep on gold indicates that going off gold wouldn't be an absolutely unmixed blessing.

The main interest in this country is what effect a Japanese gold embargo would have on silver. China's export trade is benefitting from low silver. It was when Japan took off the gold embargo that silver, already sliding down, took a very definite plunge from which it has never recovered. Will a re-imposition of the gold embargo in Japan bring silver up again?

BRITAIN'S GREAT ELECTION—SOCIALISM VERSUS CAPITALISM

A momentous and very important general election in England is drawing to a close and next week the fate of Britain will be known. More than ever before a general election is this time a sharp fight between Capitalism and Socialism.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Philip Snowden, two of the builders of the Socialist party in Britain, have cut loose from a life-time's associations and affiliations and are leading the attack against Socialism, firmly behind them standing half the meagre Liberal Party and a solid phalanx of Conservatives. Against this array of political talent stands Mr. Arthur Henderson, one of England's notable Foreign Ministers, with a solid body of Socialists. One of two things must emerge from this important contest. Either Capitalism wins and inaugurates a tariff policy or else Capitalism bites the dust and Socialism in a more radical form than ever known in office in Britain before will have its chance to solve the problems of Britain and the British Empire.

The importance of this election can be judged by a letter which a month ago Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, sent to M. Moret, the Governor of the Bank of France. Why the gist of the letter was never cabled to the Far East we do not know. It was a significant and important statement and shows the gravity of the situation in Britain and Europe. The letter in reproduced in the *New Leader*, a well-known Labor organ in Britain.

Mr. Norman says, "Unless drastic action is taken the capitalist system throughout the civilized world will be wrecked within twelve months. Please have this prohecy filed for future reference—Montagu Norman."

Thus speaks Norman, admittedly the greatest financier in Britain, one of the finest financial brains in the world, an authority on the capitalist system and Governor of the Bank of England for ten years.

No more important and far-reaching announcement has been made since the economic and financial troubles took a strangle-hold on Europe and America.

Whatever happens in Britain next week will have instant and important reverberations throughout Europe. The possibilities are enough to make any man pause and think. Is Britain, and inevitably Europe with her, going to give new life to a system that has worked for centuries and which now, according to Mr. Norman, is tottering, or is she to witness a revolutionary change that may go so far as to bring into existence a regime not much unlike that existing now in Russia? Next Thursday will be an important day. The first results of the general election will be coming in and will show which way the tide is flowing in Europe.

It is significant that Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Philip Snowden, who like Mr. Norman knows full well where Britain and the capitalist system stand, has in this moment turned his back on the beliefs of a life-time. An ardent Socialist and life-long advocate of destroying the capitalist system he has seen the handwriting on the wall and has changed his beliefs almost overnight. Does it indicate that he sees his former hopes materialising but is fearful that they are coming too early? At least it indicates that something very serious and very significant is not far round the corner. Next week we shall know, Socialism or Capitalism in Britain. After that what?

BEWARE, JAPAN—HANDS OFF SHANGHAI!

THE fact that a Japanese Admiral (Abo) should announce at a meeting of the Japanese Cabinet Council (as he did at Tokyo October 20) that he would send to the Shanghai Municipal Council an official statement that Japan, if necessary, will take decisive measures to protect Japanese property in Shanghai's International Settlement, has a sinister significance. It is doubtless true that Japan, as any other nation, is ready to protect the property of its nationals in Shanghai in case it becomes necessary. But the fact that a Japanese Admiral should state that he intends to send an official notification of that intention to the Shanghai Municipal Council leads one to suspect very much that the Japanese chauvinists are seeking for an excuse to occupy Shanghai just as they did Manchuria.

It is just as well that the public should be reminded of the fact that the May 30 incident of 1925 had its origin in Chinese illwill for the Japanese, which was very cleverly shunted against the British. Because the British, as the dominant factors in the political control of Shanghai, chose to set their foot firmly against any student demonstrations which were mainly directed against the Japanese, various disorders occurred, and because it happened to be British police officers who directed that the students should be fired on, it was the British who had to bear the brunt of a very determined boycott, while the Japanese cleverly got out from under.

As things are in Shanghai at present, it is illwill against the Japanese once more that is at the root of the occasional disorders that occur, but the actual physical damage that has been done to Japanese property has been very slight —probably less than the mythical damage which was done by Chinese to the South Manchuria railway. It would appear that in Shanghai the Japanese are seeking for an excuse to effect a political incursion just as they did in various Manchurian cities. One remembers the solid phalanx of Japanese voters that marched in a body to vote at a Shanghai Ratepayers meeting several years back. No one wants to see any disorders in Shanghai, or see any property, either Japanese or any other kind destroyed, but neither do we know of any nationality except Japanese (certainly, least of all the Chinese) that would like to see the flag of the Rising Sun floating over the Municipal Council building in Shanghai. It is to be hoped, at any rate, that whatever happens, nothing shall be done that will allow the Chinese illwill so rampant at present against the Japanese to be on this occasion once more deflected against some other nationality. But at the same time it is just possible that if the Japanese army or navy intends to carry things with a high hand in Shanghai on lines similar to that followed in Manchuria, Japan may really find itself confronted with solid international action, for it is in Shanghai as in no other place on earth that the international spirit predominates, for here are concentrated interests whose ramifications extend to the ends of the earth. If the Japanese militarists are sincerely anxious to merely protect their property and their nationals in Shanghai well and good. But if they are seeking to find a pretext to "hang" an invasion of Shanghai on, we suggest that they do not act without sober consideration of what the consequences vis-a-vis the other nations of the world may be.

AN OUTRAGEOUS ACT OF WAR

WAR has not been declared by Japan and she argues before the League that no warlike acts have been committed. She finds specious excuses for the shelling of towns, the killing of Chinese, the bombarding of trains and peaceful cities. Every time it is the same cry, "self-defence." Poor Japan, who must always be defending herself from a passive opponent! But can she find an excuse for an act of war committed early this month, news of which is tardy in coming out of Manchuria, when an innocent Chinese boy was shot without even a trial.

His crime was that he tore down from a wall a proclamation by the Japanese military authorities. For this he was shot on the parade ground. If that is not an act of war it would be difficult to find one.

The story is not told by some so-called pro-

paganda agency or newspaper. The full story appears in the *Manchuria Daily News*, an official organ of the Japanese published in Mukden. Here is their story:

"Hsiao Kung-tien, an 18-year old Chinese, within the walls of Kaiyuan, was caught by the Japanese troops for tearing off over thirty slips of paper bearing the proclamation of Commander-in-chief Honjo of Kwantung Army within the walls of Kaiyuan (on the S.M.R. main line) during the night of September 28th, while daubing the other placards with anti-Japanese inscriptions.

"The young man having owned up to the guilt, he was shot at the parade ground at 7 a.m. on the 5th inst, under the order of Capt. Inda. The boy was handed over to Prefect Tung at 9 a.m. Chin Ming-chou and four others suspected of being implicated were handed over to the same Prefect under a bond of good behavior."

That is a damning indictment and should be on the table of the League of Nations Council. Although this appears in an official Japanese paper we doubt if it has been produced by Mr. Yoshizawa in Geneva for the information of the League Council which is striving to hold the scales of justice evenly between China and Japan.

The Japanese military authorities have published several proclamations to the Chinese in Manchuria stating that Japan is not at war but only protecting life and property. But other proclamations were dropped on Chinchow after the bombing stating that the Japanese did not recognise Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's Government and intended to destroy it. Another proclamation warned the Chinese that failure to bring information of intended attempts hostile to Japan would be punished. These things, and the outrageous shooting of the Chinese boy, are not consistent with any other condition than one of war.

If a young Japanese caught tearing down a poster put up by a Chinese anti-Japanese boycott committee was taken and shot without trial what would Japan have to say about it? The Japanese General in question has no right to plaster the walls of Chinese cities with his proclamations. Have Japanese captains in Manchuria been granted the "liberty" by their Irresponsible Government to condemn to death Chinese who fail to show perfect docility?

***

Japanese airplanes raided Tungliao, the junction of the Tahushan-Tungliao Railway and the Liaoyuan (Chengchiatun)-Tungliao section of the Ssupingkai-Taonan Railway, October 15. Six bombs were dropped, falling on the Tahushan-Tungliao station, the Liaoyuan-Tungliao station, the railway building, the workshop and inside the city. The bomb which exploded in the city killed 14 Chinese.

Japanese troops are erecting a large airdrome at Kirin city and digging trenches around the city walls. Since October 11, both the Japanese military and air forces have been demonstrating daily at Kirin city.

Construction of a vast Japanese airdrome at Changchun is nearing completion. The airdrome will be used as the base for military air operations in north Manchuria.

Japanese troops are stated to be hastening preparations for their advance westwards along the Peiping-Liaoning Railway. One brigade each of the Japanese Army has been stationed at Huangkutun, Chuliuho and Sinmin (Hsinmintun) stations since October 14; large quantities of ammunition have been piled high at the various stations. Trenches extending for miles have been dug by the Japaness troops at Sinmin.

A *Kuo Min* telegram from Peiping October 17 stated that by fabricating rumors that Shanghaikwan is menaced by the Chinese troops, the Japanese authorities hope to justify the dispatch of more troops there. The Japanese anded two machine guns, 40 rifles and 21 chests of ammunition at Shanhaikwan for their garrison October 15.

Two trains, Nos. 102 and 104, of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway suspended service October 13 (for one day) due to heavy transportation of Japanese troops.

Eight passengers, victims of the bandit attack October 13, at Chingchuitze station near Kowpangtze, arrived at Peiping on the night of October 15 and were immediately conveyed to the Railway hospital for treatment. All of them were seriously injured.

U. S. Sends Identic Notes to Nanking and Tokyo

Colonel Henry L. Stimson, U. S. Secretary of State, October 20 sent identic notes to the Governments of China and Japan reminding them of their obligations to preserve the peace of the Far East in accordance with their promises as signatories of the Kellogg-Briand Pact outlawing war and providing for arbitration as a means of settling international disputes.

Secretary Stimson sent his notes to Nanking and Tokyo after similar action had been taken by the Governments of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Spain. The *United Press* says that although Secretary Stimson's action comes at a time when the tension in the Sino-Japanese controversy with regard to Manchuria is relaxing, observers believe that the American Secretary of State felt it incumbent upon the United States to send the notes because the American Government participated in the earlier activities before Japan withdrew her active and more vigorous objections to American participation as an observer in the deliberations of the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva. It is indicated in Washington that the belief prevails that while progress has been made in Geneva much remains to be accomplished before a basis of agreement between China and Japan can be found.

***

Russian Organ Asserts U.S. Wishes to be "Anti-Japanese" Under World Flag

Commenting on the invitation to the United States to attend the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, the *Izvestia*, the official organ of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, says now that Japan, after consolidating her economic and military position in South Manchuria is attempting to widen the economic and political radius of her influence and pocket all South Manchuria, "American imperialism, attempts to interfere with its rival." But American imperialism, says the *Izvestia*, fears to strain relations to the point of a duel between the United States and Japan: "It wants to carry out its anti-Japanese policy under an international flag pushing forward the League."

The *Izvestia* declares that France and England do not display any particular readiness to quarrel with Japan. No heroic steps are likely to result from the present session of the League.

The objects pursued by Japan in Manchuria, the paper concludes, are clear and their rejection can hardly be expected.

China Will Not Negotiate Direct

A *Kuo Min* message from Nanking Oct. 14 says the Foreign Office announced that the report made by *Reuter* from Tokyo, that a prominent Kuomintang member had intimated that China would in the end negotiate with Japan direct, is entirely without foundation.

Instigator of French Streetcar Strike Sent to Prison

A sentence of ten years immprisonment wae meted out during the week at the Third Section of the Supreme Court in the French Concession to Zi Ah-mei, the Communist agitator who fomented the recent streetcar strikes in the French Concession. His name was mentioned in the documents seized in the Noulens case. Zih had been a leading figure in previous labor troubles, and when he was suddenly taken into custody September 6 the striking streetcar employees went back to work immediately.

The Dairen "Devil" Who Quotes Scripture

(Written at Mukden on October 15)

THERE'S an old saying, the exact wording of which we have forgotten but it refers to "Satan who quotes scripture to his purpose." We are reminded of the quotation as a result of more or less diligent perusal of a Japanese newspaper published in Dairen which is known as the *Manchuria Daily News* The paper is published in the English language, or at least what passes for English in this section of the world—a section of the world which has received much attention recently due to the Sino-Japanese conflict occasioned by the Japanese military occupation of South Manchuria. The *Manchuria Daily News* only consists of six columns and the daily issues run from four to six pages, practically all of the news and editorial material being devoted to Japanese activities, military and otherwise in Manchuria and Mongolia. The name of the editor is Z. Hamamura, a man whom we never have met, but whose writings we have perused quite closely for a period of exactly one month—a period embracing what Mr. Hamamura terms the "Manchurian explosion" and succeeding events. We we also wish to state, parenthetically so to speak, that Mr. Hamamura is not the "Dairen Devil" referred to in the heading to these paragraphs. The term is used figuratively because it fits in with the quotation about the Satan who quoted scripture to his purpose. The illustration is an excellent one, however, because Mr. Hamamura always quotes a verse from the Scriptures on the first page of his paper every day and from one end of the year to the other. He seems to be a genius for finding passages in the Holy Bible that fit in with Japan's imperial policy as it unfolds itself from day to day. For example on Thursday, Sept. 24, in connection with an editorial stating that possession of Manchuria was a "life and death question for Japan," Mr. Hamamura introduced his discussion with the following quotation from the Bible,

> "One who does not know how to improve one's possessions shall be deprived of what one has."

Several days later when it appeared that the League of Nations was not planning to take any effective action in connection with the Manchurian question, thus leaving Japan in control, Mr. Hamamura quoted the following,

> "The Lord is the portion of mine inheritance and of my cup: thou maintainest my lot. The lines have fallen unto me in pleasant places: yea, I have goodly inheritance."

On another day, however, the editor apparently was not feeling so optimistic, or possibly his conscience was hurting him. This happened to be on Sept. 18, fatal day of the Manchurian explosion, and there at the bottom of the column was this quotation,

> "Better is a little with righteousness, than great revenues without right."

On October 3, Mr. Hamamura published on the front page of his paper in bold-face type a communication which was headed, "Hands Off, America!" We intend to refer to this again further on, but at the bottom of the column was the usual Biblical quotation,

> "For this is the will of God....that no man defraud his brother in any matter."

On Oct. 6, in connection with a long article dealing with Japan's desperate attempt to find somebody, Manchu, Mongol or whatnot, upon which she could hang a Manchurian "independence" movement, there appeared this quotation,

> "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you."

The issue of October 9 was largely devoted to attacks on Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's new provisinal government which had just been established at Chinchow and a glance at the headings of Mr. Hamamura's various articles showed that he had about as much use for Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang as he might be expected to have for a den of rattlesnakes. Perhaps Mr. Hamamura's editorial was prophetic for it was only a few days later when Gen. Honjo, commander-in-chief of the Japanese military machine sent a number of air-bombers down to Chinchow and slaughtered a number of railway workers and other civilians. The Scriptural quotation on that day (Oct. 9) was,

> "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

Two days following the bombing of Chinchow, the following Scriptural quotation appeared,

> "Thy righteousness also, O God, is very high, who has done great things: O God, who is like unto thee."

Then, finally on October 14, the day when the League of Nations was scheduled to give its fateful decision regarding Japan's action in South Manchuria, Mr. Hamamura culled the following from Holy Writ,

> "I will cry unto God most high; unto God that performeth all things for me."

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So much for Mr. Hamamura and his Biblical trend of mind! We now turn to other phases of the *Manchuria Daily News*, generally looked upon as the official Japanese organ in South Manchuria. Although the editor has frequently denied that his paper is the official organ of the Japanese Government-controlled South Manchuria Railway, there isn't much question of its close connection with both the railway and the Japanese military machine in Manchuria. Proof of this exists in the fact that the Shanghai office of the S. M. R. distributes free copies of the paper to anyone why may desire to receive them. However, it is not as the official organ of the Japanese military machine in South Manchuria (including the S. M. R.) that one finds most interest in the *Manchuria Daily News*, newspaper in the English language, published by Japanese interests in a section of China that is now the subject of world concern. The Japanese publish other newspapers in the English language in Japan proper, *The Japan Times* at Tokyo and the *Osaka Mainichi* published at the great industrial center at Osaka, but these are polite and respectable papers. They exercise great care in not giving offense to the foreign population in Japan or to foreign travelers who might happen to read them. But

the *Manchuria Daily News*, published out on what Japan considers her new frontier, is a different paper—a unique paper that would merit a year's study on the part of some enterprising journalism student in search of a subject for his master's degree. Chester H. Rowell, well-known California publisher, lecturer and publicist, who spent considerable time investigating the situation in these parts, hazarded the opinion that the *Manchuria Daily News* is probably the most remarkable journalistic enterprise in the world. We will not repeat the phrase which Mr. Rowell used in describing the paper, but we agree with him in what he said! But to get down to facts, the *Manchuria Daily News* is an intensely interesting and significant journalistic enterprise because its daily issues faithfully present a cross-section of Japanese opinion regarding the Chinese people and foreigners in general, particularly the Americans, that is worth recording.

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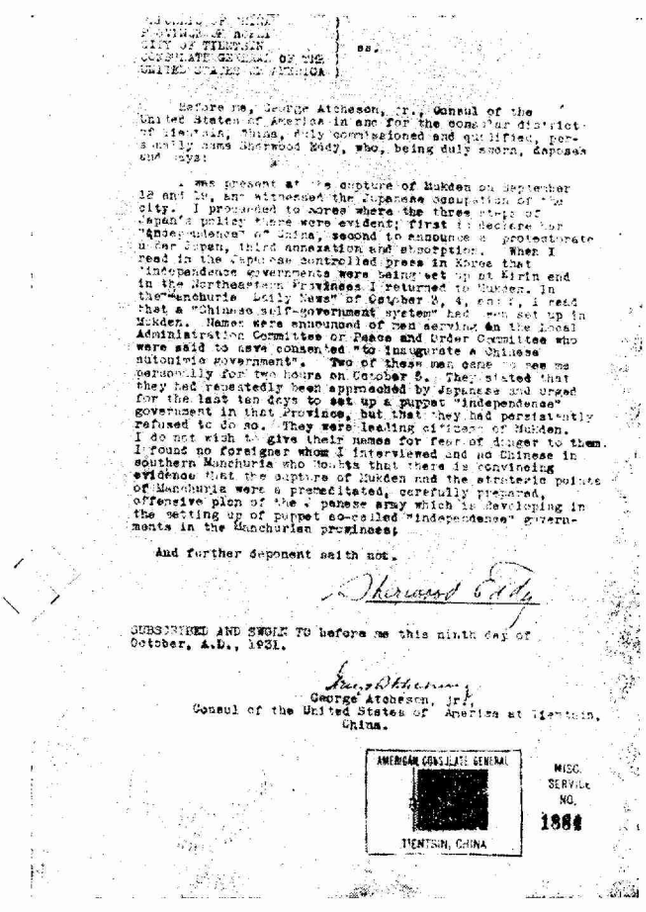
To refer to the American angle first, the editor of the *Manchuria Daily News* has been afraid that the United States was planning to butt into the Sino-Japanese crisis in Manchuria. Therefore he published in large type a communication on the front page of his paper which was headed "Hands Off, America!" An attempt was made to convey the impression that the communication was contributed by a foreigner, but the type of language used indicated its Japanese origin and there also is more substantial evidence of its Japanese authorship, but briefly the article warned the President of the United States of America not to meddle in the Manchurian question. Space is too limited for a complete reprint, but the following extracts will show the trend,

> "When at the height of the European War, America entered the battle to seal the doom of the central Powers, she did not do so for any reason of self-interest, but solely for the purpose of 'Making the world safe for Democracy,' and in order to ensure the right of self-determination for every nation. We all know how these high-sounding phrases and sentiments have worked out in the Treaty of Versailles and thereafter, and how a limit was put to that self-determination with regard to war-debts due to America. Not satisfied with the results achieved in Europe, America has since then been the prime-mover in securing a number of international agreements also relating to the Pacific, as the Kellogg Pact, etc., to all of which China naturally very greedily became a member.
>
> "America's diplomacy has proved disastrous to Europe and if not stopped in time, it will also prove disastrous to Asia. American statesmen will never be able to understand European politics and, compared with the wily and sly Chinese, they are just like children. They have been brought up in an atmosphere which is so different from that of Europe or Asia that they just can not understand the different Oriental psychology....If America is going to interfere in this just retribution of China, then America would actually be jeopardizing the life and security of every foreigner in China.
>
> "But luckily this time America has not an exhausted Europe to deal with, but Japan fresh and prepared to call America's unholy bluff. 'No interference by a third party' is our motto. This time no American troop-ships are going to cross the seas, and Japan will withdraw her solders in her good time and not before she has made Manchuria safe for Democracy....There is a chance now to make a new Canada out here and give every foreigner a chance of his lifetime. The danger exists, however, that this opportunity might get lost through the stupidity of American or European diplomacy.... Therefore it is the duty of all to rise and demand, 'Hands Off, America'...."

The editor of the *Manchuria Daily News*, presumably Mr. Hamaura, followed the foregoing communication with a half column of his own comment wherein he disavowed any knowledge of European or American politics and declared that Japan could hardly guarantee to make Manchuria "safe for democracy" but he was more or less sure that Japan could turn Manchuria into a "second Canada." Also he disavowed any knowledge of the meaning of the phrase "White Man's Burden," which appeared in the communication. He declared, however, that "Japan may be depended upon for protecting her subjects and their



Before me, George Atcheson, Jr., Consul of the United States of America in and for the consular district of Tientsin, China, duly commissioned and qualified, personally came Sherwood Eddy, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I was present at the capture of Mukden on September 18 and 19, and witnessed the Japanese occupation of the city. I proceeded to Korea where the three steps of Japan's policy there were evident; first it declared for "independence" of China, second to announce a protectorate over Japan, third annexation and absorption. When I read in the Japanese controlled press in Korea that "independence governments were being set up at Kirin and in the Northeastern Provinces I returned to Mukden. In the "Manchuria Daily News" of October 2, 4, and 5, I read that a "Chinese self-government system" had been set up in Mukden. Names were announced of men serving on the Local Administration Committee or Peace and Order Committee who were said to have consented "to inaugurate a Chinese autonomic government". Two of these men came to see me personally for two hours on October 5. They stated that they had repeatedly been approached by Japanese and urged for the last ten days to set up a puppet "independence" government in that Province, but that they had persistently refused to do so. They were leading officers of Mukden. I do not wish to give their names for fear of danger to them. I found no foreigner whom I interviewed and no Chinese in southern Manchuria who doubts that there is convincing evidence that the capture of Mukden and the strategic points of Manchuria were a premeditated, carefully prepared, offensive plan of the Japanese army which is developing in the setting up of puppet so-called "independence" governments in the Manchurian provinces;

And further deponent saith not.

Sherwood Eddy

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me this ninth day of October, A.D., 1931.

George Atcheson, Jr.
Consul of the United States of America at Tientsin, China.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL TIENTSIN, CHINA

MISC. SERVICE NO. 1884

Facsimile of sworn statement made by Dr. Sherwood Eddy who witnessed the capture of Mukden by the Japanese on September 18.

interests, not to mention her valued vested concessions in Manchuria and Mongolia." The most significant paragraph was the concluding one, "We might further assure the foreign residents of Manchuria that Japan and her people propose to take the present opportunity to consolidate her legitimate interests in Manchuria and Mongolia, knowing that, once lost, no such chance would ever be given her. Moreover, her failure to avail of this opportunity to the full would be speedily punished by the loss of everything held in Manchuria and Mongolia, eventually in Chosen, Formosa, and the Loochoos, as stated previously ....The world may rest assured that Japan is not going to commit such a suicidal folly."

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However, we imagine that the Americans will not be greatly worried about Mr. Hamamura's advice regarding the Manchurian question, even with the stock-market slump, unemployment and

an approaching session of Congress. Of more significance is the expression of Japanese opinion in this Japanese newspaper regarding the Chinese and their affairs. We turn to the issue of the *Manchuria Daily News* for Sept. 15, three days before the Manchurian "explosion," and find the issue most interesting because coming events were beginning to cast their shadows. In the left-hand column of the front page appeared an article entitled, "Real Quality of China's Brass," but this had nothing whatever to do with antiques. It referred to China's failure to settle the Nakamura case and to Nanking's demands on Japan in connection with the butchery of some 150 Chinese residents of Korea. The editor declared that China's attempt to hold Japan responsible for the murder of Chinese residents of Korea indicated "the astounding mental working of the typical Chinese," and alleged that China was trying to balance the Chinese murders against the Nakamura case. In the adjoining column was a dispatch from Tokyo stating that Major Shibayama (military adviser to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang) had arrived in Tokyo from Peiping and had proceeded immediately to the office of the General Staff where he reported to Gen. Kanaya. The report stated that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang was doing his best to get at the bottom of the Nakamura case and was awaiting the outcome of a second investigation which had been instituted. Major Shibayama added his own impression however, that while it was difficult to determine Marshal Chang's real intentions, there was no question but what prevailing Chinese feelings would tend to "make light of Japan all over China if the Nakamura case was settled." Continuing, the report stated that Major Shibayama was proceeding immediately to the office of War Minister Minami and that the "Army 'Bigs' are getting up a second stage plan to deal with the Chinese side." Another, but briefer report, stated that Col. Doihara, resident Japanese officer in Mukden, was also in Tokyo conferring with officers of the General Staff. The most important article in the paper, however, was in the leading right-hand column and was headed, "Remarkable Instruction by Commander-in-Chief of Kwantung Army." This article stated that Gen. Honjo, commander of the Japanese troops at Port Arthur, had arrived in Changchun on Sept. 13 (five days before the explosion) and had inspected the headquarters of the Railway Guard, following which he issued the following instructions to the Japanese officers commanding the Japanese detachments in that city,

> "We must be very careful, seeing how recently the Chinese outlaws are taking to bolder operations, sometimes interfering with railway traffic, and menacing the railway area. These disturbances of peace and order in the Railway Area in defiance of the Japanese authority should be shown no quarter, but be suppressed, so that the safety of railway travel may be safeguarded, together with the security of the residents in the Railway Area."

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The issue of the *Manchuria Daily News* for Sept. 16 (two days before the explosion) is also of great interest. A Tokyo report stated that Col. Doihara, upon the instruction of Gen. Minami, Minister of War, had postponed his departure from Tokyo for one day in order to attend another meeting of the General Staff. The report stated, "Instructions of a positive nature were given the Colonel by the War Minister, following which the Colonel took the night express for Mukden." The instructions were naturally secret, but were supposed to have informed Col. Doihara regarding action to be taken in case the Chinese admitted or denied their guilt in connection with the Nakamura case. His instructions also told him what course to follow "in case the Japanese Army was driven to demand a solution by force." Also the Colonel carried instructions as to how to deal with the Japanese Consuls (civilian branch of the government) and also what policy to follow "in the solution of the pending issues in Manchuria and Mongolia." In addition to these instructions, Col. Doihara also carried instructions to Gen. Honjo, commander-in-Chief at Port Arthur which covered the following points, (1) Negotiations with the Mukden military authorities over the Nakamura case; 2) Steps to be taken in case a solution by force is decided upon; (3) Measures for protection of Japanese residents and maintenance of peace and order in the event force is to be used; (4) The attitude of the Kwantung garrison in the solution of pending issues. The report from Tokyo on Sept. 16 (two days before the explosion) thus indicated quite clearly that the Japanese General Staff had decided upon "forceful" action, the Tokyo message containing the sentence,...."the Government's intentions towards the solution of the Butchery case (Nakamura) and all the other pending questions are made explicit....it thus may be seen that the Imperial Army indicates its fixed determination concerning Manchuria and Mongolia, *allowing a wider scope* of authority to the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army and the Resident Officer (Col. Doihara) in Mukden."

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Now the significant phase of the whole situation rests on the fact that the Nakamura case and China's refusal or delay in settling it, had been used for political purposes in Japan as a means of working up the people to the point where intervention could be put into effect. The instructions which Col. Doihara carried back to Manchuria from Tokyo were "explicit," to quote from the official Japanese organ published at Dairen. But what were the Japanese militarists going to do in the event China admitted her guilt and accepted responsibility for the murder of Capt. Nakamura? One may well ask this question, for this is exactly what did happen. China did admit her guilt and the report appeared in the issue of *The Manchuria Daily News* of Sept. 16, exactly the same issue that contained the report of Col. Doihara's return from Tokyo with his official instructions referred to in the foregoing paragraph. The article also appeared on the first page and started out, "We learn from a reliable source that Lt-Gen. Chen of the Chinese Gendarmery, Mukden, wired to the Liaoning Provincial Government on the 14th inst. a confirmation of the report that the Chinese regular soldiers were responsible for the butchery of Capt. Nakamura and party." This report was also telegraphed to Tokyo and repeated back in the Dairen paper that the Chinese authorities had brought a Col. Kuan Yu-heng to Mukden from the Mongolian frontier for purpose of punishment and that the Japanese Consular officials had been officially notified. The Japanese Consul-General

in Mukden, Mr. Hayashi is also reported to have informed the other consuls in Mukden that the Nakamura case was on the point of settlement to the satisfaction of the Japanese authorities, or at least the civilian authorities as represented by the consular branch of the Imperial Government.

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It is important for the reader to keep in mind the fact that the Japanese authorities were notified as early as Sept. 14 that the Chinese had accepted responsibility for the Nakamura murder, even before Col. Doihara departed from Tokyo with his secret intsructions from the Minister of War. The issue of the *Manchuria Daily News* for Sept. 17 contained further reports bearing on the Chinese desire to adjust the Nakamura case, this account giving considerable detailed information such as the manner in which he happened to be shot; the allegation being that when the Japanese party was challenged they ran and were fired at, etc. But events were moving rapidly in Tokyo and elsewhere. Major Shibayama, military adviser to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, was quoted from Tokyo as declaring that he had interviewed War Minister Minami in regard to the Nakamura case and this time declared that "Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang was desirous 'from the bottom of his heart' of quashing the Nakamura case, if possible....so we cannot trust the declaration given by Gen. Yung Chen, chief-of-staff of the Chinese Northeastern Army." Col. Shibayama also declared that since other pending issues in Manchuria and Mongolia had not been settled "by means of measures so far used," it was now necessary that "things be pushed forward with a grim determination and this without further delay for the protection of Japan's interests." Col. Doihara was also interviewed (on the train) and declared that even though the Chinese admitted responsibility for the Nakamura murder, "there is no relying on that." He also declared that the Japanese Government "and the Army are perfectly at one in their views." Further on in the column was another Tokyo dispatch stating that the Generals of the "Grand War Council" had met at the War Ministry and Gen. Minami had made a further report on the Nakamura case. The consensus of views expressed were to the general effect that (1) The Empire's prestige and morale of the Army must be kept to a high standard and the Nakamura 'butchery' case shall never be buried or dropped, but solved to Japan's full satisfaction; (2) The Foreign Minister shall be urged to dispose of all pending issues in Manchuria and Mongolia; (3) The Army reorganization plan shall be carried out first, and then the administration system reorganization plan be considered." Finally, this issue of the Dairen paper contained an interview with another Japanese General, Major Mori, commander of the Railway Guards, who also was to occupy an important cog in the wheel. Major-General Mori's declaration indicated that he also had received his instructions about what to do in the event of "bandit" attacks on the Railway.

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This brings us to the issue of the *Manchuria Daily News* for Sept. 18, the day of the so-called "explosion" that still threatens to precipitate another international conflict. In the upper left hand column of Page 1 was a brief interview with Mr. Shigemitsu, the Japanese Minister to China—the famous interview in which he denied that reports of troop mobilizations had any foundation in fact. Also there was a report from Peiping quoting the Young Marshal as declaring that the Nakamura case was to be handled in Mukden by the local authorities and not by the National Government. Also there was a report from Shanghai, appearently based on a *Kuomin* report from Nanking stating that Japan and China were on such cordial terms that it was being planned to elevate their ministers to the rank of ambassadors. However, there were two discordant notes, one from Tokyo stating that although Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had denied an allegation attributed to him regarding Japanese support of the Canton rebel government, that Minister Shigemitsu had been instructed to lodge a protest. The other report was from Shanghai and stated that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek suspected that Japan was plotting trouble and had telegraphed to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in Peiping urging him to exercise "extreme caution" in his dealings with Japan.

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The storm that has shaken a continent and has aroused serious concern all over the world broke the night of Sept. 18 at 10:30 o'clock at night—after China had officially notified the Japanese authorities that everything possible was to be done immediately to settle the Nakamura murder case. It is this circumstance which has caused the entire world to suspect Japan's motives and worse to deny the accuracy of the Japanese reports bearing on the so-called blowing up of the tracks of the South Manchuria Railway by Chinese soldiers. The Japanese military party wanted war. Its object was three-fold, (1) Consolidation of Japan's so-called rights and interests in Manchuria and Mongolia; (2) Prevent the Japanese Government from making a cut of Yen 30,000,000 in the military appropriations; (3) Prevent the Japanese Government from agreeing to further cuts in armament at the forthcoming Geneva Disarmament Conference.

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The story would not be complete without including some recently discovered information about the so-called Nakamura case. The report is an official one and was made by a high Chinese official who was present in Mukden and aware of what was going on. As the report was made to the League of Nations and has not yet been made public, the name of the official cannot be disclosed. The report is approximately as follows:

> "Early last May, Capt. Nakamura applied to the Chinese authorities in Mukden for a passport to travel in the Three Eastern provinces, his application stating that he was an 'agricultural investigator.' Nothing whatever was said about his military connections. However, the Chinese passport office in Mukden was suspicious and a passport was refused. Capt. Nakamura then went to Harbin and made another attempt to obtain a passport (huchao, or travel visae). This time he was successful, but here again nothing was said to indicate that he was a military man. The letter from the Japanese Consul merely stated that Mr. Nakamura desired a pass to travel in Manchuria. Also, nothing was said about Nakamura's desire to travel in the so-called Hingan district which was considered unsafe for foreigners. The Japanese consul as well as the other foreign consuls had already been notified of the fact that this district was disturbed and were

supposed to have informed their nationals accordingly. Nakamura's travel permit merely stated that he was a 'traveler,' but after it had been issued and Nakamura had departed it was discovered that he was accompanied by another Japanese and also a Mongolian and a Russian.

"Later when the Japanese began investigating his alleged disappearance and had lodged demands with the Chinese authorities for information, the Chinese at first could not find any record of his application or the granting of a travel-permit, the reason being that no record existed in the Chinese passport offices under the military classification. The Chinese authorities, according to the report, issue two types of travel-passes, one for military men and the other for civilians, (the reason being that foreign military men apparently received special attention). Later on the Chinese passport officials were able to find a record of Nakamura's application at Mukden and the later issuance of the travel-permit in the Harbin office, but under the 'civilian' classification.

"After the Chinese authorities at Mukden realized the seriousness of the situation and had become aware of the fact that the Japanese General Staff was using the case for working up the Japanese people for an attack on China, the Mukden authorities sent three separate parties to the Mongolian frontier to make an investigation. Finally it was found that Capt. Nakamura and his party had disappeared in territory which was controlled by a Col. Kuan Yu-heng and investigation disclosed the fact that Nakamura probably had been killed by some of Col. Kuan's soldiers. The allegation was made that Capt. Nakamura and his associates had been caught in an attempt to stir up an uprising of Mongolians as there already had been some trouble with the Mongols in that area over the construction of one of the new Chinese railway lines. Also, it was alleged that when Nakamura's body was found that his pockets contained military maps and other evidence indicating that he was some sort of secret investigator or 'spy.'

"While the Chinese authorities at Mukden at first procrastinated when the Japanese made their demands about Capt. Nakamura, they later took action when they found that the Japanese General Staff was using the case to work up a war situation in Japan. They ordered Col. Kuan Yu-heng and some ten or twelve of his soldiers to Mukden for an investigation and punishment in case they were found guilty. On Sept. 16 or 17 the Chinese authorities in Mukden officially notified the Japanese Consul-General Mr. Hayashi that Col. Kuan and the soldiers had been brought to Mukden for punishment. On Sept. 18 (morning) a representative was sent to the office of Col. Doihara with the same information. The Japanese officer in charge became enraged when the Chinese official made his report and ordered the man from the office, at the same time angrily declaring that the case had now "gone too far and the Japanese Army was taking action anyway."

Nanking-Canton Peace in Sight---Southern Delegates Arrive in Shanghai

THE Canton delegates to discuss peace with Nanking have arrived in Shanghai and everything promises well for the political unification of this country.

Mr. Hu Han-min duly arrived here from Nanking after spending some months in the capital under restraint. His arrival was the signal for definite movements after preliminary and satisfactory conversations in Hongkong. Immediately Mr. Hu arrived in Shanghai the Canton delegates prepared to leave for the North and on Oct. 21 the Southern delegates and staff to the number of a round hundred arrived here in the s.s. *President Madison.*

Upon his arrival here Mr. Hu, former President of the Legislative Yuan, was met with due state and pomp. In an interview he referred to Japan's actions in Manchuria and expressed the belief that only in a unified China was there hope of frustrating Japan's aims. He also announced that President Chiang Kai-shek was coming to Shanghai in connection with the peace negotiations.

It was simultaneously announced here and in Canton that the terms proposed by Canton for a settlement of differences had been accepted in principle by General Chiang Kai-shek and thereupon the Canton delegates left for Shanghai. It is intimated that General Chiang will give up his political offices, but continue as the head of the military forces.

The hope of all friends of China is that negotiations will not be protracted. An early peace is highly desirable and then with a united front China can face not only Japan but the League of Nations with a firm voice for assistance in getting Manchuria out of the clutches of Japan and a satisfactory settlement of Japan's unprovoked attack on Chinese lives, property and territory.

Eugene Chen to Become Foreign Minister?

A *United Press* telegram from Nanking states that the fact that Eugene Chen, Canton's Minister of Foreign Affairs, who held the same post in the short-lived Wuhan Government of 1927, is included in the Southern Delegation is arousing deep interest in both Chinese and foreign official circles. Speculation is rife as to the possible appointment the Government may offer Mr. Chen and the belief is increasing that he, instead of Dr. C. C. Wu will become Dr. C. T. Wang's successor at the Waichiaopu. The conviction of political observers in Nanking is growing that the reorganized government to be brought about as a result of the peace conference will show friendliness to Soviet Russia, eventually leading to the restoration of diplomatic relations with Moscow.

Students Demonstrate for Restoration of Sino-Soviet Relations

A swing to the Left, says the *United Press*, is considered very likely in view of the Japanese invasion in Manchuria and also of the fact that among the peace delegates of Canton are Chinese political leaders who take a sympathetic attitude towards the Soviets. In monster student anti-Japanese demonstration at Nanking an important feature was the petitioning for restoration of Sino-Soviet relations. It is believed that forces are at work behind the present peace discussions attempting to bring about the re-establishment of the friendship between the Kuomintang and Soviet Russia.

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Delegates Make Statement

The following is a translation of an interview granted by Messrs. Wang Ching-wei, Sun Fo, Wu Chao-chu, Li Wen-fan and Eugene Chen upon their arrival in Shanghai, October 21.

Question:—What is the object of the present Peace Delegation from Canton?

Answer:—Last May, the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Kuomintang assembled in Extraordinary Session at Canton for a double purpose, i.e., internally, to overthrow dictatorship in China and establish a truly democratic government and, externally, to put an end to foreign aggression and secure for China freedom and also equality of status with other full sovereign members of the Family of Nations. In contrast to those who believe in the power of brute force, we hold that the only way to establish permanent peace in the country and a lasting national unification is to devote ourselves wholeheartedly to the work of national recon-

struction, and that the only way to realise democratic government is to carry into effect the principle of equilibrium of powers between the Central and Local Authorities.

While we have been devoting all our energy during these months to the realization of these objects, Japanese Imperialism—against all international and humanitarian principles—suddenly invaded and effected the forcible occupation of Manchuria, killing our compatriots, destroying our valuable properties, infringing our territorial sovereignty, and subjecting our people to unexampled humiliation.

Empowered by the Extraordinary Session to come to Shanghai to negotiate peace and unification, we have for our object the realisation of our long-held principles. We shall concentrate the power and strength of the whole nation, internally, to realise democratic Government and, externally, to find a solution for the national crisis with the determination not to yield an inch of our territory or surrender any of our national rights, in accordance with the glorious tradition of the Kuomintang.

Question:—What are the events leading to the present peace negotiations?

Answer:—The internal dissensions in the Kuomintang and the many turmoils in the country during the last few years have been a cause of great pain to us all.

The Extraordinary Session has from the very beginning tried to serve, not personal interests, but the welfare of the people as a whole and we are therefore happy to state that we have succeeded in avoiding actual hostilities.

Consequent on the Japanese seizure of Manchuria Messrs. Tsai Yuan-pei, Chang Chi, and Chen Ming-shu went to the South carrying with them an autograph letter of Mr. Chiang Kai-shek, in which he expressed his willingness to come to terms in order to establish peace and present a united front against foreign aggression. We therefore invited Messrs. Tsai, Chang, and Chen to Canton; and, in accordance with our Manifesto of September 21 last, we suggested a settlement of the national emergency and the formation of a unified government on the basis of the resignation of Mr. Chiang Kai-shek and the simultaneous dissolution of the National Government at Canton. Our points were agreed to by the three gentlemen from Nanking with whom we collaborated in drafting two telegrams, one to be circulated by Mr. Chiang Kai-shek in which he was to announce his resignation, and the other to be circularized by the National Government at Canton announcing its own dissolution upon the formation of a unified government. The results of our conversations and the drafts of the proposed telegrams were communicated to Mr. Chiang through his representatives. In his reply Mr. Chiang expressed his agreement with the principle of our proposals, but suggested that the wording of the proposed telegrams should be altered. He further requested the Extraordinary Session at Canton to send its delegates to Shanghai for further negotiation. And on learning of Mr. Hu Han-min's safe arrival at Shanghai, the Extrordinary Session decided, on October 16 last, to entrust us with out present mission.

Question:—Have you any definite plans to deal with the present situation?

Answer:—Our platform, our ideas of how to deal with Party affairs, how to put on a sound basis the administrative, financial, and diplomatic affairs of the country, can be gathered from the circular telegram of Oct. 6 last, issued by the Extraordinary Session. Owing to lack of time we are not now in a position to enter into details.

We want, however, the people to realise that we have come here to serve the welfare of the people as a whole, not our own personal interests.

We have come here to establish permanent peace and a lasting national unification, and not to attend a conference for the "division of spoils."

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Hongkong, Oct. 14 (7. p.m.)—Canton leaders evinced high satisfaction today at the receipt of the news of Mr. Hu Han-min's liberation by President Chiang Kai-shek and his impending departure for Shanghai to prepare the opening of the National Unification Conference. It is learned on good authority that the Canton delegation including Messrs. Wang Ching-wei, Sun Fo and few others will proceed to Shanghai during the weekend to participate in the deliberations of the Conference which is scheduled to take place on Oct. 20.

The agitation of students and laborers in Canton in connection with the police shooting affair on Oct. 10 has been pacified following the enforcement of Martial Law and communist activities have also been curbed. The police inspecter responsible for the shooting incident has fled to Hongkong and the Special Military Tribunal instituted for his trial has postponed its session pending arrest of the escaping officer.

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Hongkong, Oct. 16 (2 p.m.)—At a special session of the Canton Kuomintang Council yesterday, Messrs. Wang Ching-wei, Sun Fo, Wu Chao-chu and Li Wan-fan were appointed delegates of Canton Government to the peace conference in Shanghai who are scheduled to leave Hongkong for the North aboard *President Madison* on Sunday, Oct. 18. The same session also decided upon the formation of a special committee for the administration of political and military affairs in Canton composed of Gens. Chen Chi-tang, Li Tsung-jan, Tang Sheng-chi and Messrs. Ku Ying-feng and Eugene Chen. It is learned that as soon as the peace conference will be opened in Shanghai, Canton will announce the abolition of its Opposition to Government.

In an address delivered at the session yesterday, Mr. Wang said that when representing the State Council in receiving the student and labor delegation last week in connection with the police shooting incident, he promised the delegation to dismiss the Police Commissioner and punish the responsible police inspectors, but as guilty officers have fled, the Special Military Tribunal was unable to open and his promise could not be carried out. He took himself to blame for his words and proposed to tender his resignation. However, the Session refused to consider his suggestion and expressed the opinion that since Mr. Wang was representing the State Council in his speech, the Council itself must assume full responsibility and he was requested to abandon his intention of resigning.

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South China Morning Post, (Oct. 8)—Gen. Chen Ming-shu left Hongkong for Shanghai this afternoon en route to Nanking to assume his new post as Garrison Commander of Shanghai and Nanking and has ordered the various divisional Commanders of the 19th Route Army to transfer their regiments from Kiangsi to Kiangsu to take over the garrion duties in the Shanghai-Nanking area; as a result of Gen. Chen's move, peace prospect between Nanking and Canton becomes brighter, as Canton delegates attending the Unification Conference in Shanghai will feel more assured as regards their personal safety as the venue of the conference will be controlled by the Cantonese troops who formerly served under Canton....Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Leftist leader of Canton Government, who came to Hongkong in connection with the peace negotiations is expected to return to Canton today....Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's delay in announcing his resignation has aroused suspicious of the Canton leaders as regards the sincerity of his intention, he, it is alleged, having previously agreed to resign simultaneously with the announcement of dissolution of the Canton Government; he demanded that Canton delegates should first proceed to Shanghai and he would announce his retirement on the opening of the Unification Conference....Nanking messages reaching Canton state that Wu Tieh-chen, prominent member of Nanking Central Executive Committee, said that Canton leaders, in view of the present national crisis, had waived all conditions for peace with Nanking....In view of the impending rapprochement between Nanking and Canton, Gen. Chan Chi-tang has decided to summon a conference of his leading subordinates for the disbandment and reorganization of his forces....Gen. Pei Chung-hsi, vice-Commander of Canton 4th Group Army, arrived at Canton on the 7th to report on the military situation,

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South China Morning Post (Oct. 9.)—Apparently no new development has taken place in the negotiations between Nanking and Canton since the departure of Gen. Chen Min-shu for Shanghai yesterday....Canton leaders are waiting for the Nanking Government to make the next move towards a peace settlement by liberating Mr. Hu Han-min, Gens. Li Chi-sen and Fang Chen-wu and Mr. Chu Cheng and they are expecting the Nanking Government to issue a proclamation announcing the freedom of Mr. Hu and the calling of a national Unification Conference in Shanghai; according to Canton's proposal, invitations should be issued to all the retired members of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Kuomintang Congress to attend the Conference, and Canton will be represented by Messrs. Wang Ching-wei, Sun Fo, Hsiao Fu-cheng, Teng Tse-lu and Ko Ying-feng; in view of the fact that many members of the three Congresses are scattered

in all parts of the country, Canton proposes that the final Conference should be held on November 1 in order to allow time to enable them to gather at Nanking which is to be venue of the final conference; the Conference will discuss the re-appointment of the Presidents and high officials for the five Yuans and possibly it may be followed by a general election of members of the Political Council, the Kuomintang Central Executive and Supervisory Committees and the State Council....A Canton forecast of the future military dispositions: Gens. Li Tsung-jen and Chan Chai-tong to control Kwangsi and Kwangtung; Gens. Yen Hsi-shan and Fen Yu-hsiang to administer north-western China; Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang to administer north-eastern China and Gen. Hó Ying-ching to control Yangtsze valley....Mr. Wang Ching-wei who came to Hongkong to conduct final preliminary negotiations with Gen. Chen Ming-shu on the 6th, returned to Canton this morning....The Canton Government has decided to appoint Messrs. Wang Ching-wei, Sun Fo and Li Wen-fan as peace delegates to Shanghai, but Messrs. Hsiao Fu-cheng and Teng Tse-ju may also be appointed....Mr. Lin Shen, formerly vice-President of the Legislative Yuan at Nanking and member of the Nanking Central Supervisory Committee, who joined the Canton Opposition Government early in May, arrived at Hongkong yesterday from Singapore aboard the s.s. "Naldera" after having visited the Strait Settlements, the Philippines, and Australia to further the cause of Kuomintang....Since the recent visit of Gen. Chen Min-chu Commander of the 19th Route Army, military authorities in Canton have adopted a more conciliatory attitude towards the officials of his Army in Canton and Gen. Chan Chai-tong has agreed to pay a monthly sum for their maintenance, while the arms and ammunition taken have been restored....Kiangsi messages state that part of the regiments of the 19th Route Command left Kian last Thursday and have arrived at Kiukiang; all regiments are expected to be at Kiukiang by Saturday when they will board steamers for Nanking and Shanghai to take over garrison of these two cities....The 5th and 6th Cantonese Independent Regiments in Hunan have been ordered by Gen. Chan Chai-tong to withdraw to Northern Kwangtung pending transfer to some other points.

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South China Morning Post (Oct. 10)—Canton telegrams state that messages have been reseiver from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, agreeing to release Mr. Hu Han-min and inviting him to proceed to Shanghai to make preparations for the convocation of the Unification Conference immediately when Gen. Chen Ming-chu who left Canton few days ago, arrived in Shanghai today.... Latest arrangements in connection with the Unification Conference are that Canton leaders will leave Hongkong for Shanghai as soon as the first contingents of the 19th Route Army regiments under command of Gen. Chen Ming-chu arrive there to take over the Garrison duties; it is said that the Conference will be participated in not only by all outstanding Kuomintang leaders, but also by non-Kuomintang leaders in the discussions for the reorganization of the Central Government....Hsiao Fu-chen, a leading member of Canton Government, in a press interview yesterday, declared that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's refusal to resign his posts came as a big surprise to Canton leaders and accused him of trickery, Gen. Chiang having demanded a peace conference to be convened in Shanghai prior to his resignation; Mr. Hsiao further stated that when a new Government is to be set up in Nanking, commission system will be adopted and the post of chairman or president of the Government would be unnecessary....Canton authorities are contemplating to disband surplus regiments recently enlisted for the expedition into Hunan and Kiangsi, as soon as Unification Conference is opened and the various regimental commanders will be charged with duty of carrying out the suppression of communists and banditry in three principal districts, the East River, West River and Southern Kwangtung; Gen. Chan Chi-tong has ordered that all new recruits concentrate at Canton within ten days in order that they may be disbanded; all military transportation bureaux have been ordered closed down.... latest dispatch from Canton states that Canton peace delegates will proceed to Shanghai as soon as Mr. Hu Han-min regains his freedom of movement.

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South China Morning Post, (Oct. 12)—Canton authorities have received a telegram from Mr. Hu Han-min,

(*Continued on page 315*)

Why Not Make the Boycott Against Japan General?

BY GEO. W. MISSEMER

ALTHOUGH the present indications are that when it comes to the test there will not be sufficient unanimity in world opinion, and particularly within the councils of the League of Nations, to bring any effective pressure, either by force or by suasion on the Japanese, so as to impel them to withdraw from Manchuria, there can be little doubt but that the plan followed by China, namely the boycott, if adopted by the rest of the world in general, would soon compel to Japan live up to her obligations under the various pacts and treaties which she has broken by her invasion of Manchuria. Kipling in one of his stories about the A.B.C. (Aerial Board Control) developed this idea and showed how a recalcitrant member was quickly brought to terms. An international boycott would be particularly effective against Japan, which is so largely dependent for supplies on other parts of the world.

Without cotton from India, America and China, without fertilizers from various parts of the world, particularly America, without tropical produce and the thousand and one other articles which Japan has to import from abroad not only to feed and clothe her people, but also to keep her industries moving, Japan would soon be compelled to bend the knee. This would be much more effective than the assembly of any fleet, because in this particular case (in the event it should ever come to that,) the conflicting international interests are so great that in the end the assembled fleets might be trained on each other.

There is also one aspect of Japan's position which has barely been touched on. It may be remembered that several years ago the then German Finance Minister stated in a speech that the principal reason why Germany lost the war was that she did not owe America enough money. This was probably a perversion of the real fact, as it was an assumption that America would in the end put financial considerations before moral obligations. But the fact remains that Germany's indebtedness to America before the war was small, while that to England and other countries was great. If England had been smashed America's investments would have suffered greatly. The converse is to be seen in Germany since the war. American investments in Germany since the war have become enormous, and when Germany's financial situation recently became precarious America gave very substantial aid, not unmindful of the fact probably that if Germany went down America's huge investments there would go down with it.

It is probably not realized to what a huge extent Japan's industry has been financed by American capital, and the debt thus owing to America by Japan is enormous, not to speak of the huge amounts of Japan's national indebtedness which are held by American bondholders. To smash up Japan by war, if engaged in by America, would mean for America to smash up a huge amount of American investments. Probably the Japanese have been figuring on that, having in mind the same idea as expressed by the German Finance Miniser above referred to. An economic boycott would act so effectively as to bring Japan to reason quickly, and without diminishing to any appreciable extent the value of American (or other foreign) investments in Japan. However, recent telegrams state that the American representative at Geneva has been instructed not to engage in any discussions having in view an economic boycott, so, for the present. the boycott idea seems doomed to be added to that long list of things that might have been.

Shanghai, October 19, 1931.

Restrictions to be Enforced on Flood Refugees

Dispatch of flood refugees to other areas by the various local governments is prohibited, according to an order of the Executive Yuan issued at Nanking October 15 to the Provincial and Municipal Governments. As the unsystematic migration of large numbers of people who are without means of livelihood, would serve to disturb public peace as well as render relief difficult, the order states that such measures should not be resorted to. Meanwhile relief will be sent to each respective local area.

Women's Part in China's National Salvation Movement

BY EVA CHOW (周綺霞)

PROMPTED by the feeling of patriotism, as a result of Japan's forcible occupation of Manchuria, the leaders of Shanghai's womanhood have organized a Women's Anti-Japanese and National Salvation Movement; and under its auspiece, a mammoth public meeting for women exclusively was held on October 4, at the Public Recreation Ground, West Gate, Shanghai, at which 20,000 persons were present including all the girl students above the grade schools. Five resolutions were passed unanimously by the meeting, as follows: (1) that the National Government should be petitioned to bring immediate peace and unification to the country; (2) that the National Government should be urged to make its stand clear toward Japanese invasion; (3) that women throughout the country should be requested to sever complete economic relations with Japan; (4) that the women's anti-Japanese and national salvation movement should be nationally adopted, and (5) that women of the whole country should organize volunteer corps. Besides these five important resolutions, the meeting also passed four other measures which include: (1) To ask the local Chamber of Commerce to open up a Japanese goods exhibition, (2) to ask the National Government to establish native goods exhibitions in all the principal cities, (3) to petition the Ministry of Industries to establish native goods factories within the shortest possible time; and (4) to organize the nurse corps. This all-women convocation, after passing resolutions and measures, was finally wound up by staging a parade on the streets.

The call of Shanghai women has been instantly responded to by the girl students of other localities, and girl students elsewhere have instituted like movements and taken an active part in the public meetings. Possibly at no time in our history have Chinese women shown so much patriotism as at the present time.

Any one who has watched our activities will be convinced that Chinese girls of to-day are not Chinese girls of yesterday, who confined their activities to domestic matters and had no interest in government affairs. In spite of old teachings and taboos, Chinese history is not in want of heroines, who in time of emergency took up arms to defend the country. The most notable example is Moulan, who, a girl of not more than twenty, in the disguise of a boy, went to war in the place of her aged father, and her heroic deed is now vividly portrayed on the Chinese stage. Liang Hung-yu is another example. By beating the drum she aroused the spirit of the soldiers in a battle against the Tartars during the Song dynasty. Instances are too numerous to be cited here, but suffice it to say that girls of the past generations were not all of the home-keeping type, and that many of them, besides being wellversed in the classics, also learned how to box and to wield the sword. Thus they were equally capable as a woman at home and as a soldier on the battle field. Even in the Tsing dynasty, many women lost their lives in the attempt to overthrow the Manchu regime, and a group of girl students actually enlisted in the army to fight the imperial forces during the Revolution.

Chinese Women Gain Equality with Men

Since the inauguration of the National government, Chinese women have won many points of equality with men in the capacity of holding government offices, in the eligibility of sharing inheritances, in admission to the colleges, and in many other directions. In many respects, we are no longer discriminated against simply because we are women. In this movement of emancipation, we are not free of the charges of going too far in modernizing ourselves, and our girl students are aptly styled modern girls. It is true that many of our girl students who have been educated in the modern institutions have forgot their age-old virtues and look down upon everything Chinese. It is also true that they can no longer stay at home but frequent the dance halls and cinema houses in the company of their boy friends. But all these charges can not apply to the school girls as a whole, and we have to show to the world that even the modern girls have their good points. Equipped with modern education and knowledge, we will realize much better the precarious conditon of our country, and therefore we will be in a better position to serve our country. We can no longer afford to leave our men to fight alone for the national existence, while we stay at home to watch the consequences. If to serve one's "fatherland" is the highest honor, that honor must be shared equally by women. In aspiring to get such an honor, we are now organizing volunteer corps for those who are physically strong enough to bear arms; while those who are disqualified by their weakness can equally serve their country by serving as nurses. We are now all ready to await the call of the nation. In the weekly memorial service, President Chiang has recently declared that if necessary, the National government would not hesitate to bankrupt the country for half a century to go to war against Japan for the upholding of China's rights. In the same spirit, we, the women of China, declare to the world that at the call of the nation, we would sacrifice everything near and dear to us for the sake of our beloved country.

Besides preparing for war, we are now resolved not to buy Japanese goods. In the boycotting movement, we can do more than our men to make the weapon effective, because we, being the house-keepers, naturally do most of the shopping. Japanese products become popular among the Chinese populace because of their cheapness, but their quality is far inferior to that of native goods and that of American and European products. The failure of the past boycotting movements is largely due to indifference on the part of our women; and now with the full co-operation of women, we can show to our Japanese merchants whether the movement will be an effective one and whether it will last longer than five minutes.

The wound afflicted by Japanese atrocities during the past two decades will never be healed, and the sore spot will be ever present in our memory. If the humiliations can not be wiped out by the present generation, we, the mothers of the coming generation, will plant the duty of revenge in the young minds of our children, and will see to it that when they are grown up, our sons and daughters will gloriously fight against our old enemy.

Shanghai, October 19, 1931.

Plague Ravages Southern Honan

(Special to the China Weekly Review)

Kaifeng, Honan, Oct. 17

According to arrivals from Sinyeh in South Honan, due to the plague which is ravaging that part of the country the death rate in that district approaches one thousand daily. All the drugstores have sold out their medicines, and the carpenters, their coffins. Everywhere in that district new tombs appear. A month previously about 30,000 houses were swept away by flood, and 800 persons drowned.

A local famine report says that about 450,000 people at Taikong Hsien, 200 li south-east from Kaifeng, are suffering from malaria and dysentery and that deaths have exceeded 10,000.

20,000 Shed Tears at October 10 Anniversary

The Double Tenth Anniversary was held October 10, at Yenwuting (Military Training ground), in the southern suburb of the city. More than 20,000 people including students and soldiers took part. General Liu Chih, chairman of the province, and General Chang Fang, commandant of the 20th route army, gave lengthy and impressive speeches. The main points were: Encourage the people not to be disappointed because of the invasion of the Three Eastern Provinces by the Japanese; and China's future depends entirely upon the unity of the people. All in attendance were greatly moved, shedding tears. A member of the local Women's Union spoke to the public, saying that by taking advantage of famine and flood, the Japanese had invaded China; but they (Japanese) can neither drown China into the Pacific Ocean, nor move China into Japan, nor massacre the 400,000,000 people at one time; and the final success will not belong to the Japanese, so long as the Chinese unite on the same front to resist them.

Anti-Japanese Five-men Union Organized

The officers of the local district court have organized themselves as an Anti-Japanese Five-men Union. They swear that they will never buy Japanese goods and that they will sever all relations with the Japanese, until all the unequal treaties between China and Japan are abolished.

Li Ching-tsai, educational commissioner of the province, has been elected a representative of the Anti-Japanese Salavation Association, going to Nanking to petition the Central Government on several points

(Continued on page 294)

Justice For China!

BY MOO TSONG HAO

"THE North Eastern Provinces (Manchuria)" says Tai Chi-tao, President of the Examination Yuan of the Chinese National Government, "are the doorway to the life and death of China." In "China and Their Political Entity" Professor Shushi Shu says that Manchuria, to the Chinese people, is easily as vital as the throat is to a man. Now that our beloved "Good Earth" is invaded by Japanese troops and our sacred sovereignty so brutally violated, what difference is this from cutting China's throat?

On the night of Sept. 18, Japanese artillery fired on the airdrome at Mukden, and occupied the city. First of all they cut telegraph wires, then took over the radio station, the Bank of China, the arsenal and the airdrome, and all important places in Mukden, and later many other places.

Japan denies that her operations in Manchuria constitute war. To be sure they have issued no formal declaration so far, but their forceful occupation of all important cities in the provinces of Liaoning (formerly Fengtien) and Kirin, the arsenal and railways,[1] the destruction of a vast amount of property and hundreds of lives is undeniable proof that it is offensive war without previous declaration. Probably the first reaction everybody makes after getting such horrible news will be "Ah!. Another war is coming!"

Tell me, if alien troops should occupy Uncle Sam's New England and Middle Atlantic States, and Ohio, Indiana,, and Illinois,[2], bombard your Harvard and Yale, would there not be war long before you read this paper? We are peaceful against our will. The whole nation, being perfectly sure of utter defeat, is demanding that the government declare war on Japan immediately. To live under such humiliation is so bitter that death seems far sweeter in its stead. Not that we love peace the less, but that we love justice more.

It is probably superfluous to point out that the world is so closely knit that one far off wave must disturb the whole wide ocean. Manchuria, being one of the most prosperous international market places as well as the meeting ground of China, Japan, and Soviet Russia, is in an especially critical situation. If the assassination of an Austrian Duke may precipitate such a terrible war in 1914, is there not danger that the plundering of three provinces may cause a far greater calamity?

Humanity learns through suffering. and every additional lesson becomes more costly. Just imagine the terrible waste of innocent lives and sweet little homes during the recent War; how it destroyed, in so short a time, half the accumulated accomplishments of the human race. Will not another war destry the rest? "Japan", to use Robert Browning's words "seeks her own good at the whole world's cost." (1.)

Here is a weak person, who by taking your table's meat, grows strong. Then he raises his foot against you. Just think! He rises up and stabs you! Does not Japan get her iron and coal, lumber and food from China? Is it not true that nine out of ten things in her possession she took from China? Now she rises against China to strike her down in the hour of her great distress.

Let us go back to our youthful days. How odorous is a black sheep who breaks a promise or spoils a plan of the gang? You remember how we beat him as a rascal, or cast him out as a coward? How can a country which breaks the Pacts and Covenants signed by the so-called High Contracting Parties, or breaks world-wide plans for promoting peace be tolerated?

I remember one time when I went to visit a foreigner, his two children were fighting while he was absent. In spite of my presence they went on with their game. The boy who was younger got hold of his sister's golden curls and she screamed "You are not fair! You play dirty!" They released one another. Meanwhile the sister said "It is not fair to pull my hair." Hardly had she finished her sentence, than they were each locked in the other's arms. From these two children, on such a rare chance, I learned a good lesson:—that there is "fairness" in such a thing as fighting too. Do you consider it just to beat a person when he is up to his neck in water?[3] Do you consider Japan's present action fair?

Should it be written in your children's story books:—

"There was once a nation known as China. She was like a person who met robbers on his way; and a Priest, and a Levite passed by the other side, but, how unfortunate, no Samaritan came"?

Victor Hugo told us that to keep before our eyes our nation is half our duty, humanity the other half. Ovid said that to a brave man, every country is a native land. I trust that there are whole nations of brave men who will stand for justice. Justice is what China wants, not war. Justice for China is Peace for the world. Peace in the Orient is Justice for humanity.

Shanghai University October 16, 1931.

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(1) Chinese owned railways in Manchuria cover 1,650 miles, which is ¼ of China's whole system (6,394 miles)

(2) Three-Eastern Provinces (363,610 sq mi.) comprise 8½% of China (4,279 170, sq. mi.); 8½% of U.S.A. (3,738 393 sq. mi.) is 317,763 sq. mi., which is more than the total area of the above mentioned states (294,808 sq. mi.).

(3) 16 Provinces in flood in China.

PLAGUE RAVAGES SOUTHERN HONAN

(Continued from page 293)

concerning the invasion of the Three Eastern Provinces by the Japanese.

League of Nations a "Robber's Association"

The Shanghai Korean Union has sent a telegram here, saying that the Japanese, without declaring war and invading China, are like robbers; and the League of Nations is the Robbers' Association. Continuing the telegram says, that the Chinese appeal on the Three Eastern Provinces question to the League of Nations is just like an appeal to robbers about other robbers. The 20,000,000 Koreans are willing to be the vanguards, if China declares war against Japan, the telegram said.

The National Army Ministry has sent officers here from Nanking to repair the barracks at Kaifeng, Chengchow and Loyang. It is rumored that the Nanking capital will soon be moved here and that some ammunition has already been moved here by trains.

According to the Anti-Japanese National Salavation Association here, Japanese goods to the value of $5,000,000 have been investigated during the past few days. The total cost of the Japanese goods in the city is probably $10,000,-000. As the merchants have paid for these goods, they are permitted to sell them but five-thousandths of its total cost will be drawn for funds of the Anti-Japanese National Salvation Association.

A farmer, named Feng Mu-tuo, a native of Kunghsien, West Honan, has offered to the Provincial Government to contribute 10 mow of his land as war funds against Japan. A servant of the local Inland Mission Hospital, named Wei Chang-jung, announces to the public that he will contribute all he has to the war funds if China decides to fight against Japan.

In dealing with Japanese goods, the Anti-Japanese National Salvation Association recently passed the following resolutions: (1) New goods which arrive here after 20th inst. from outside, shall be confiscated; (2) Luxury goods, investigated and sealed up by the Anti-Japanese National Salvation Association, shall be set on fire; (3) other goods may be returned to the merchants for sale.

The Anti-Japanese Student's Union has petitioned the Provincial Government to instruct the Educational Ministry of the province to let all the middle schools have a two weeks holidays for strict military training. The Provincial Government is also asked to give them guns and uniforms. The students say they are willing to make up their studies during winter and summer vacations.

The Provincial Commercial Assembly has issued a circular telegram, requesting all the commerce in the country to sever economic relations with Japan and not sell Japanese goods. Haishen or trepang, a kind of Japanese food, usually used in the restaurants, is prohibited to be sold in the different shops by the Provincial Commercial Assembly. Public letters have been written to the Anti-Japanese Sccieties in Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsingtau. Canton, and Hongkong, asking them to send the lists of Japanese goods with their trade marks, so as to help the local commerce to find out the names of Japanese goods.

The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons !

BY PROF. W. A. SCHARFFENBERG

Lesson No. XLI

THE IMPORTANCE OF A SYSTEMATIC COURSE

Many students of the Chinese language fail to make the progress they should, due to their not following a systematic course of study. A certain textbook is recommended by some friend. The book is purchased and his study commences. A teacher is employed, generally a man who knows nothing about teaching. The student gets discouraged. Another text is purchased. A little progress is made. The student goes from one book to another. He picks up this and then that. There is a great deal of repetition. The majority of texts prepared are arranged not according to the best pedagogical principles, nor in harmony with scientific principles of language teaching, but according to the ideas of the authors, the majority of whom have had no special training for their work.

After a few years of this kind of study the majority fall by the wayside and go no further. With the mass of texts and literature the become confused and give up in despair. Those who continue afterwards, often become discouraged. They never know exactly where they are in their study, whether or not progress is being made, and generally sooner or later give up the race.

The need for a well organized course of study has been felt for some time—a course built up in accordance with scientific principles of language; a course that would assure the student acquiring a definite oral vocabulary, beginning with simple phrases and leading the student on into ever-widening and never-ending spheres of study. A course that would commence the reading of the character at the proper time, would lead the student from the most simple characters step by step into the classics. And above all, a course that would be properly supervised, where periodical examinations are required and suitable credit given. The Home Study Institute is meeting this long felt need. Over 800 foreigners in China are taking advantage of this service. What the Home Study Institute can do for others, it can do for you. Write for further information.

3 美 201

Character No. 201 (美3)

Beautiful, fine, admirable, excellent.

Pronounced mei

The radical 羊 representing a sheep is located on the upper part of the character, the lower part originally represented a man. The idea of a man whose disposition is that of a sheep, namely, gentle, and without guile. True beauty of this kind is indeed to be admired. This character is used to represent the United States.

1 英 202

Character No. 202 (英1)

Brave, Heroic, Superior, Eminent, a flower, a blossom.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) in. (R.) ying

The idea of a 大 man that has wandered into the jungle. Hence the idea of bravery, heroic, for it takes bravery to meet the wild beasts of the jungle. The character is used to represent England.

5 德 203

Character No. 203 (德5)

Virtue, Conduct, Behavior.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) te' (R) te

A combination of 彳 to step forward with the left foot; 直 uprightly, and 心 the heart. Going forwith upright heart result in more excellence, good behavior. This character is used for Germany.

4 政 204

Character No. 204 (政4)

To rule, Government, Administration of affairs.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) tzĕn (R.) Cheng

This character is used with terms pertaining to the government, or the administration of government.

4 寓 205

Character No. 205 (寓4)

To dwell, to reside, to sojourn

Pronounced yü

The 宀 roof of a house with 禺 an image under it. Perhaps this character has something to do with religious worship. Certainly every house has an image or two in it. Hence the idea of to dwell, reside or sojourn.

VOCABULARY LIST

637. 美人 — A beauty, also used for eminent men.
638. 華美 — Elegant, ornate
639. 美意 — A kindly intention.
640. 美口 — Delicious.
641. 美地 — A good land, fertile land.
642. 美服 — Beautiful clothing.
643. 美女 — A beautiful girl.
644. 美國 — The United States of America.
645. 英氣 — A noble heroic spirit.
646. 英國 — England.
647. 政事 — Governmental affairs.
648. 家政 — Management of domestic affairs.
649. 國政 — The administration of government.
640. 政府 — The government.

SENTENCE WORK

432. 貴國是那一國 — What is your country?
433. 我是美國人 — I am an American.
434. 先生是英國人麼 — Are you an Englishman?
535. 不是我是德國人 — No I am an German.
436. 我的朋友是法國人 — My friend is a Frenchman.
437. 美國是一個美地 — America is a beautiful land.
438. 英國有很多的美人 — England has many eminent men.
439. 他們的英氣也好 — Their heroic spirit is also highly commendable.
440. 法國到過沒有 — Have you been to France?
441. 沒有到過法國 — No I have never been to France.
442. 請你來年同我去好麼 — Won't you go with me next year?
443. 不可以去我在政府做事 — I cannot go for I am working for the government.

READING LESSON 16

念課

第十六課 學堂 (上)

一個人在小的時候 不做甚麼事 就是在父母的家裏 但是到了大的時候 一定要念書 所以個個人都要進學堂的 若是不進學堂 不念書不寫字 後來沒有一點本事 所以不可以在世界上做事 這樣看起來不問是上等人中等人下等人人人都應當進學堂念書 學堂分爲三等 有小學中學大學學堂裏有先生學生 也可叫教員學員 念書的時候 教員站着學員坐着 先生講學生聽 先生寫學生看 若是學生們不懂一定要問先生 天天這樣 自然會說很好的中國話了

These simple lessons in the Chinese written and spoken language, the first of which appeared in *The China Weekly Review* on Jan. 17, will appear throughout 1931. Persons interested in a more intensive study in class work or by correspondence are requested to communicate with Prof. Scharffenberg, are THEHOMESTUDY INSTITUTE, No, 25 Ningkuo Road, Shanghai.

"A More Perfect Union"

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟 昭 華

LIKE the United States of America, which after the Declaration of Independence, was struggling for "a more perfect union," China, the young Republic of the Orient, is engaged in the same task of realizing the national unification or a "perfect union". Right after the revolution, there is always a period of internal dissension arising from conflicts of interests, provincial or sectional feelings, diverse social or religious differences coupled with the jealousies to preserve the individuality unimpaired. Then it is followed by a period of internecine warfare, rebellions against the central authorities, secession, etc., as was the case after the Declaration of Independence in America and after the Revolution in China. But now the period of internal dissension in China is rapidly coming to an end. The Chinese have realized that the real salvation of China today lies in the internal development. No one can help China, but China must help herself—so long as the Central Government has to appropriate enormous sums of the national revenue for the maintenance of the forces and for purchasing bombing planes, etc., not for the national defense but for the internal civil wars; or to put it in other terms, so long as China is divided, there is no hope for China to be saved. It is due to the realization of this that the people have sent petition after petition, telegram after telegram, delegation after delegation, to both the Nanking and Canton authorities pleading for peace and unity within; and it is due to the realization of this that the politicians of two parties have agreed to lay down their arms and to come to an amicable conclusion. This is the most significant turning point in the modern history Chinese.

Up to the time when this article is written (Oct. 18), the place where the Peace Parley will be held is not known. But reports from reliable sources have it that all the terms have practically already been agreed upon by the go-between peace embassies, so holding the peace parley is only a matter of formality whereby the Southern authorities will declare the abolition of the government, while the Nanking authorities will probably issue one or two declarations. That is to say, a couple of weeks later one will see that China is no longer a divided China but a united China. The world has been wishing to see a united China for a long time; because it considers China as holding the key to solve the world-wide depression problem, but now we are happy to see that its wishes are to be met in the near future.

Constitutional Morality Essential

The voice of conscience as well as the human instinct of self-preservation and self-determination of the four-hundred million people—a sturdy, patient, industrious, frugal, sensible, peace-loving people who deserve a good, stable and effective government,—call and dictate that China can have no more civil strife but should at once undergo a period of "intensive internal reconstruction." China is too backward, so she should double her efforts in her attempt to gain her priority with other powers in the world. Japan was first opened to foreign trade in 1858, but only 40 years later, the Island Empire emerged from an insignificant nation into a world power, defeating China (in 1895) and Russia (in 1905) in rapid succession, merely because she underwent a period of internal development. China hates Japan because of her unfriendly policy and action in China but the Chinese really have much to learn from Japan. After the bitter experience of these 20 years, it is hoped that the Chinese people will realize the importance of the cessation of the internal strife and instead will engage in a period of internal development.

The past experiences have convinced us that one of the great shortcomings of the Chinese politicians is the lack of "constitutional morality". By this, we mean that the "submission of the minority, the toleration of the majority, and good sportsmanship in playing politics". Unless this principle is kept in mind, the hope for a "more perfect union" is very gloomy indeed. What is therefore important is not only that China should cease the internal warfare but embark at once on a period of internal development, and also should undergo a period of "mental revolution and reconstruction." This principle is one of the essences for stability in a democratic world!

4th Kuomintang Congress

As pointed out above, the peace parley which is to be held in Nanking or Shanghai is only a matter of formality. All the political problems as well as the party affairs will have to be discussed, deliberated and decided, by the coming 4th National Kuomintang Congress. The Congress was originally scheduled to be held on Oct. 10—the National Day—but it was postponed for one month, apparently for the reason that the Central Government desired to first effect peace between Nanking and Canton, so that the Congress held would be more representative in character. It is therefore, not so much on the peace parley, but rather on the coming Kuomintang Congress, that the hope for a "more perfect union" hinges. Let us now make a study of the 4th National Kuomintang Congress.

(1) History: Since the re-organization of the Kuomintang in 1924, three Kuomintang Congresses were held; first Congress in 1924 in Canton; Second Congress in 1926 in Canton; and third Congress in 1929 in Nanking. The first Congress was presided over by our late leader Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and the party regulations and principles were revived and decided under his guardianship. When the second Congress was held, our late leader had already left us. So the Congress decided that the Kuomintang should carry out the principles and policies as laid down by our late leader and should finish his uncompleted works. The third Congress was held when the Nation was first united after the Northern Expedition, and when the Nation was first to enter the period of Political Tutelage. So the Congress decided the detailed plans for carrying out the works during this period. But two years have passed since the third Congress, so the 4th Congress is to be held.

(2) Missions: The Kuomintang rules China today, therefore it is imperative that the problems concerning it should first be settled. In other words, there should be unity within the Kuomintang before the Kuomintang can rule efficiently in China. "The holding of the 4th Kuomintang Congress is to make the foundation of the Party more firm, to unite our comrades into one solid body, and to concentrate our efforts for the peace and unification of the country and releasing the suffering of the people," said one spokesman of the Kuomingtang, in an interview with into the writer of this article. Beside, the Congress will examine into the past records and works of the party members and party headquarters (generally known as 'tangpu') and the National Government. The Congress will also formulate, revise, and decide, the principles and policies for the Party and the Government. The Congress will also elect the members of the Central Executive Committee which will be the highest organ pending the holding of the Kuomintang Congress.

(3) Problems to be solved: The following are some of the problems which are sure to be brought up before the Congress:

1. Revision of Party Regulations with a view to making the Regulations more strict than ever before and to make the Regulations as the supreme law governing the organization of the Kuomintang, in order to avoid the possibility of future conflict within the Party.
2. Improvement of the organization of the Kuomintang with a view of making the organization of the Kuomintang more stable and solid, and permanent.
3. Enforcement, strictly, of the individual works of the party members during the period of Political Tutelage, under the guardianship of the Kuomintang, so as to hasten the early accomplishment of this Period.
4. Improvement of the publicity works, including the formulation of the new policy for the development of journalism in China, doing more international publicity work, etc., which all help the cause of Chinese nationalism to no small extent.
5. Working out detailed policies and plans for releasing the suffering of the peoples as provided by the Provisional Constitution during the period of Political Tutelage.
6. Working out detailed policies and plans for the development of the educational system, and cultural education, and the elevation of the educational standard of the masses, as provided in the Provisional Constitution.
7. Working out detailed policies and plans for the early realization of the local self-government system in China.
8. Working out detailed policies and plans regarding the national defense and foreign policy.
9. Working out detailed policies and plans regarding the industrial reconstruction and cultural development in the frontier provinces.
10. Settling all unsettled matters left by the Central Executive Committee.

By glancing at the above we will realize at once the importance of the coming Kuomintang Congress in its relation to the making of a "more perfect Union" for China. While wishing every success for the forthcoming Congress we wish, in advance, to remind the Chinese politicians of the importance of the above-mentioned principle—that is, "constitutional morality."

Nanking, Oct. 18, 1931.

The Japanese Army Decides on the Construction of the Kirin-Kwanei Railway

BY A. A. R.

ASIDE from the Manchurian independence movement, fanned by the Japanese, there is another factor, which came in as a direct consequence of the Japanese occupation of South Manchuria, namely, the Army authorities have decided to proceed with the construction of the Tunghua-Kwanei section of the Kirin-Tunghua Railway, which has served as a source of heated controversy between the Chinese and Japanese Governments. As soon as a report was received that Tunghua had been occupied by the Japanese forces, the Army exponents held a conference in Tokyo, attended by General Kanaya, Chief of the General Staff, Maj.-Gen. Koiso, Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau, Lieut.-Gen. Sugiyama, Vice-War Minister, and other luminaries of the military, when it was decided that the objection of the Chinese Government in this question must be disregarded, for the right to construct the Kirin-Kwanei Railway is one of the "vested" rights of Japan in Manchuria, so it is now high time for pushing on the construction of the uncompleted section of the railway.

Why do the Japanese militarists force the construction of this railway, so soon after the occupation of the country? The problem is so complex that it is necessary to know the history of the dispute from its beginning. Few persons realize what a heated controversy has been going on between China and Japan in their railway policies in Manchuria, and the present *coup* of the Japanese might be termed as nothing else but their last recourse, when they have seen that in the railway policy they have been outwitted by the Chinese.

The Kirin-Changchun Railway

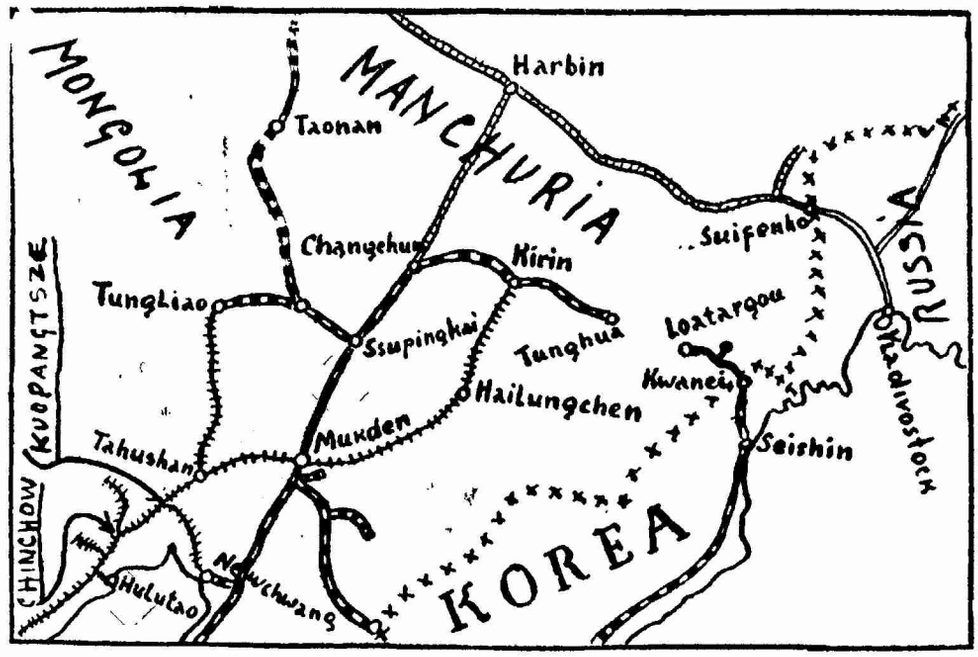
Inasmuch as the Kirin-Kwanei Railway is a continuation of the Kirin-Changchun Line it is necessary to say a few words regarding how the last named railway came into being. As everybody knows, the present South Manchuria Railway was constructed by the Russians as part of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the southern terminus of which was Port Arthur. Even at that, that is, before the Russo-Japanese War, it was evident that the railway must have been constructed from Changchun, then a station of the C. E. R., to Kirin, an important administrative and commercial centre. So the Chinese got up a plan to build the railway on their own account, but being unable to raise sufficient funds they had to apply to a third party. The subsequent Russo-Japanese War put off the construction for a time. When it came to an end (in 1905), the Peking Government signed a protocol with the then Japanese Minister Count Uchida (by the way, now President of the S.M.Railway), by which it was agreed that the Kirin-Changchun Line had to be built by China, but should China be in need of capital it must be furnished by Japan.

The surveying of the track was commenced at once and when it ended, the Peking Government entered, in accordance with the named protocol, into a special agreement with the S. M. R. Co., whereby the railway company loaned Yen 2,150,000 and the railway materials valued at Yen 3,000,000 for the construction purposes. It is pertinent to note in this connection that the loan was not paid in the full amount, that is Yen 2,150,000, the Chinese having received Yen 1,199,500 only.

The construction was started in 1910, with the head offices of the new line opened at Kirin. Although the new railway was to be considered as Chinese, the Japanese retained much influence in the management, namely, the Treasurer was to be a Japanese, appointed by the S. M. R. Co., the Traffic Manager—a Chinese, but appointed by the recommendation of the railway company. Owing to the Chinese revolution of 1911 the construction was, however, proceeding at a snail's pace, having been barely completed in October, 1912, with many bridges of temporary character.

The earnings of the railway just after its opening and a few years thereafter, were poor, besides the line was hampered by the constant lack of rolling stock, so the Peking Government entered again into negotiations with the S. M. R. Co. with a view to obtaining a further loan for the purposes of improving the railway's status. The negotiations ended satisfactorily (in 1917), the Chinese side having received Yen 4,000,000 under the security of the railway's property and earnings and payable within 30 years. The agreement stipulated that the S. M. R. was to appoint more officials of the railway, namely, the Treasurer, the Traffic Manager and the Track Manager, besides 20 minor agents. In the next year (1918), under the insistence of the Japanese, the railway began to deposit all its funds with the Yokohama Specie Bank, instead of a Chinese bank.

Thus, the Kirin-Changchun Railway has become a



This map showing Japanese and Chinese railway lines described in this article, indicates how the Japanese are taking advantage of their present occupation of South Manchuria to improve their strategic position by connecting the Chinese railway system with the Japanese system in Korea. The consummation of this plan will also seriously handicap the Soviet Russian Chinese Eastern line as well as the Soviet port of Vladivostok.

feeder of the S.M.R. and can hardly be considered as owned by the Chinese Government alone, inasmuch as the total indebtedness of the railway to the Japanese is believed to be 9,000,000 yen, the interest being calculated thus: 5% per annum for the initial loan of Yen 2,150,000 and 9% per annum for the balance.

The Kirin--Tunghua Railway

The origin of the Kirin-Tunghua Railway and its extension towards the Korean border lies in the treaties of 1907 and 1909. The first named treaty stipulated that the Kirin-Changchun Line was to be extended to Kwanei (Hoiren) which was confirmed by the treaty of 1909, specifically stating that the terms of the construction of the Kirin-Changchun Line shall apply in this case, too. But the construction was not started for years, till 1918, when the Tokyo Government reminded China of the unfulfilled treaty, requesting her to proceed with the construction of the line eastward from Changchun, as was agreed in the mentioned treaties. On June 18, 1918, the Ministry of Commnications of the Peking Government signed a preliminary agreement with the three Japanese banks, namely, the Japan Hypothetic Bank, Bank of Chosen and Bank of Taiwan, by which it was agreed that the banks had to advance 10,000,000 yen, whereupon the Chinese Government was to proceed with the construction work. The loan was advanced at once, but the Chinese Government used it

for other purposes, so the construction was not started, having been put off again.

The matter was held in abeyance till 1925, when the S.M.R.Co. offered to construct the railway in question on a contract basis, defraying the expenses from its own funds and proposing to convert same into a long term loan, payable within 30 years and bearing 9% per annum. One of the articles of the agreement stipulated that the post of cashier should be filled by a Japanese till the full liquidation of the loan. The construction was started forthwith under guidance of a Japanese engineer, Mr. Tohsio. The agreement specified the cost of construction would not exceed 18,000,000 yen, but it was found, 1928, after the completion of the work, that it was conducted in an extravagant manner, the total cost having come up to the enormous sum of 24,000,000 yen, that is, 6,000,000 yen in excess of the original estimate. The Chinese side protested at once and refused to recognize such an expenditure, stopping any further extension of the line towards the Sea of Japan. Hence came a dispute between the countries, which was still pending when the Japanese Army opened its warlike operations on the night of Sept. 18, subsequently occupying Kirin and Tunghua, termini of the railway in question. As we have just stated the Japanese side was accused by the other of having conducted the work in too expensive a manner, with undue haste, both of which had probably been premeditated by the Japanese, eager to join the most fertile part of Manchuria with the port of Seishin, of Japan, as well as the Korean railway system.

That the offer of the S.M.R. to buid the railway on the contract basis, that is, at its own expenses and to convert same into a long term loan, was a mere trap for the Chinese Government, into which the latter stepped with unexpected easiness, is evident from the fact that the Korean railways had by that time been developed to the extent that the just named Port of Seishin was already connected with Genzan and other Korean cities by a standard gauge road. The Japanese meant to extend the Seishin-Kwanei railway (92,9 km.) westward to Tunghua and, as a preliminary step, built a light railway from Kwanei to Loatargou, a distant of 151,2 kilometers, which was later to be converted into a standard gauge railway. Thus, the construction of the Tunghua-Kwanei section was to be started from two ends, namely, Tunghua and Loatargou, a distance of 118 km. only, on which point the Chinese side made a protest, meaning to divert the cargo from the region not to the Japanese port of Seishin, but to Hulutao, and other Chinese ports on the Gulf of Chili. In the latter case, without an outlet on the Sea of Japan, the cargo would have a natural flow into the Chinese ports, passing from Tunghua to Kirin and thence to ports via the Kirin-Hailungchen-Mukden and the Peiping-Mukden railways.

A glance over the chart of the proposed connection of the Kirin-Tunghua railway with the Loatargou station of the Kwanei-Seishin railway (Japanese) will convince how important the project is, inasmuch as, once the connection is realized, it will open an important political and agricultural part of Manchuria for a direct exploitation of the Japanese, bringing the resources of the country virtually into their laps. Hence comes a long drawn and bitter controversy between the two countries over a bit of track, 118 km. in distance, over which the Japanese Army means to lay rails as a measure of war-time emergency.

To illustrate the shortness of the proposed Kirin-Kwanei Railway in comparison with other railways we might give the following table, a glance at which will show in what an advantageous position the new line will be:

Kirin-Kwanei-Seishin (new line) 572 km.
Kirin-Hailungchen-Mukden-Hulutao 766 km.
Kirin-Hailungchen-Mukden-Newchwang 732 km.

It is evident that once constructed the new line would absord the bulk of cargoes coming from both the Kirin-Changchun and the Mukden-Hailungchen-Kirin railways, coverting them into mere feeders. Besides, the new line and the subsequent development of the port of Seishin would endanger the importance of Vladivostock and of the Chinese Eastern Railway, both of which have so far reigned supreme in the economics of North Manchuria. This is realized by the leaders of Soviet Russia, who are believed to be watching the developments with the keenest possible interest. Apart from its purely economic importance that bit of track, 118 km. long, would bring immence strategic advantage to the Japanese General Staff, which would then throw its armies from this side, too, aside from the direction of the S.M.R., as has been the case in the present trouble.

In conclusion it would not be out of place to compare the Japanese railway policy in Manchuria to two hands slowly, but surely, reaching the heart of Manchuria from two entirely different directions—Dairen and Seishin. We fear the hands have gone too deep.

Mukden, Oct. 11, 1931.

"Shanghai Water Rates Not Excessive" --- Mr. Hill

Nicholas S. Hill, American waterworks expert who came to Shanghai at the invitation (and expense) of the Shanghai Municipal Council and with the consent of the Shanghai Waterworks Company, Ltd. to make an inspection of the local service, in submitting his report last week stated that the Shanghai Waterworks even at present rates is furnishing Shanghai with cheap water. Mr. Hill stated that the policies of the company are generally prudent and economical; but more than half the increase in rates recently has been due to the enhanced cost of gold in order to pay dividends in sterling. Mr. Hill stated that, basing his report on methods used in the United States and following decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court the Company was entitled to a fair return on its capital. As regards the share capital being in gold Mr. Hill said the Water Company is sympathetic to the idea of securing new capital in silver which will stabilize rates and tend to a reduction in production cost, more especially when the exchange value of silver is low. Mr. Hill also pointed out that many of the rates were discriminatory.

The following are extracts from the report:

"It appears to me, however, to be a basic fact that where the local standard of currency is the tael, where the rates are paid in silver, the books are kept in silver and all capital expenditures are recorded in taels as of the year the capital was expended and therefore include the cost of gold purchased in that year, the rise or fall of silver currency is intrinsically a speculative element, the risk of profit or loss on which should not be borne by the consumer. This is equivalent to saying that when the rates yield a fair return on the fair value of the property in taels the consumers' oblgation is fulfilled. If the Company elects to issue sterling capital and pay dividends in sterling and, through the vicissitudes of exchange, the fair return in taels is insufficient to pay the expected dividends in sterling, the shareholders should take the loss. On e other hand, if exchange is favorable to the sterling shareholders and the fair return in taels is more then suffiient to pay the expected dividends in sterling, the shareholder may take the gain without injustice to the consumer.

"These statements are made as basic principles for the determination of fair value on which a fair return should be earned and is quite apart from the terms of the existing Tariff Agreement. The matter of capital outlay required to insure an adequate supply of pure and wholesome water has been carefully considered. I am of the opinion that the Company's estimates of capital outlay are fair and reasonable and that they should expend upwards of Tls. 3,000,000 prior to December 31, 1935, properly to maintain an adequate supply of pure and wholesome water.

"Metering water is the only method of effectively and economically restricting household waste. Even though reduction in annual cost be not immediately attained, saving in future capital outlay for additional works will in the long run pay handsomely for meters.

"Experience in checking waste by universal metering has been generally satisfactory and has fully justified the expense and trouble of its introduction. Quarterly bills for volume consumed are effective reminders of the need of tight plumbing. People cease to be oblivious to the continual flow of small quantities, which, like the little drops of water and little grains of sand, mount to huge proportions. Even plumbers learn in time and the standards of plumbing are higher in metered than unmetered places.

"The meter permits the freedom of the taker to draw the water he needs with a control on the part of the works which is constant and sure. The taker pays for nothing he does not get and the works furnish nothing for which they are not paid. Meter rates may be established which will not increase the burdens of the small and poor consumer.

The Opium Enquiry Commission

BY R. Y. LO (羅運炎)

VII

UNDER Article 11 of the 1925 Protocol which provides that as soon as the poppy-growing countries have ensured the effective execution of the necessary measures to prevent the exportation of raw opium from their territories from constituting a serious obstacle to the reduction of consumption in the countries where the use of prepared opium is temporarily authorised, the States signatories of the present Protocol will strengthen the measures already taken in accordance with Article VI. of the Hague Convention of 1912 and will take further measures which may be necessary, in order to reduce consumption of prepared opium in the territories under authority, so that such use may be completely suppressed within a period of not more than 15 years from the date of the decision of a Commission to be appointed at the proper time by the Council of the League of Nations.

It will be seen that whether the 15 year period during which opium smoking in the Far Eastern territories of the Powers must be completely suppressed is imminent or not will depend upon the report of the Commission which was to be final. It must be noted, however, that the Commission was proposed by the British delegate Sir Malcome Delvingne who declared that "such a Commission would visit....China where the existing conditions constitute one of the great difficulties which the Powers have to face in dealing with the opium subject." Again, in his reply to a question on this subject in the Parliament, the Secretary of State for the British Colonies in the Far East had the following to explain:

"As was explained by the British representative in his statement to the League of Nations Advisory Committee, the excessive consumption of opium in Hongkong is due to the large of quantities of smuggled opium which pour into the colony from China. Primarily in the hope that it will suggest a means of solving the extremely difficult problem in Hongkong, His Majesty's Government suggested last year that the League of Nations should send a Commission of Inquiry to investigate the opium problem in the Far East and the League has agreed to do so."

Why China Opposed Inquiry

A perusal of the fore-going quotations would drive us to the conclusion that what Great Britain, (and other colonial powers as well,) expects the Commission's findings to be is a pronouncement that the stage for complete suppression within the territories of the Far Eastern colonies has not been reached and blame is to be laid at the door of poor China and the Chinese immigrants in those territories. This being the case, the reasons why the Chinese delegation at Geneva did not choose to welcome the visit of the Commission to China are not far to seek. Indeed, if it were not for the difficulty to understand the real motive of the Commission under the circumstances of which it was created, the news of the visit of the Commission would have been heralded with great hilarity and welcome.

Chiefly speaking, the unwelcome attitude of the Chinese toward the visit of the Commission of Inquiry to China may be stated as follows:— In the first place, whatever might be the facts regarding smuggling, it is not right that they should be used as an excuse by the colonial powers to evade the obligaions which they undertook under the Hauge Convention of 1912. The obligations were plain and definite and required no Commission of Enquiry as such. As a matter of fact, if the colonial powers meant business and had used every reasonable effort to suppress the illicit smuggling, they could likewise accomplish what Japan claimed to have acomplished in Korea and Formosa by maintaining a stricter police service. The Japanese Delegation to the Geneva Conference of 1925 was able to show, disconcerting to the other colonial powers as it was, that its Government had been able to suppress, almost, if not entirely, the smuggling of Chinese opium into Korea, which has a long land frontier bordering on China, as well as into the great island of Formosa which lies only a short distance from the southern coast of China, which has a large Chinese population, and between which and China many Chinese are constantly passing to and fro.

Indeed, it is more than surprising to see why the colonial powers through one excuse or another should continue the opium monopoly for an indefinite period of time while they can easily fix some approximate time limit when the pernicious opium can be finally exterminated. If these Powers should choose to take the course of humanity as America did in the Philippine Islands, they can stop the opium business almost at any time. "There is no practical difference in territorial proximity to China between the Philippines and any of the other places concerned, and the former has probably as large a Chinese Community as any of the Powers' Far Eastern territories. Yet the American administration there has prohibited opium instead of legalising the traffic. Are we to infer that the matter is to be explained by the superiority of the American preventive service?"

The Chinese Delegation with the American Delegation took the moral course by walking out of the Geneva Conference of 1925 in their stand that no nation or nations which under the Hague Convention of 1912 agreed to take measures for the progressive and effective suppression of the traffic in prepared opium should be entitled to have a Commission of Enquiry to ascertain whether they shall at some future time undertake to perform an obligation which they solemnly engaged themselves to carry out more than nineteen years ago. The stand which the Chinese Delegation to the Geneva Conference took then still represents the attitude of the Chinese people today.

Moreover, it is not fair to expect that China should be willing to permit an International Commission of Enquiry to pass final judgment upon the question whether the measures adopted by her for the suppression of the poppy have reached such a stage as to remove the danger of opium smuggling from China, especially when knowing that she was to be made the scapegoat of the continued existence of the Powers' monopolies in the Far East. That would be tolerating foreign interference with her domestic affairs.... No self-respecting nation would do that. Indeed, when the matter of creating a Commission of Enquiry was first proposed, it was questioned and even objected in the Geneva Conference by delegates other than the Chinese themselves that such a Commission to enquire into the internal condition of China would be highly inadvisable, if not altogether foolish.

Lastly, but not the least, is the reason that the scope of enquiry should not be confined to opium alone. The territory under investigation should include all the drug-producing and manufacturing nations as well. For, as a matter of fact, China's policy of absolute prohibition has been seriously hindered by the enormous amount of foreign manufactured morphine, heroin, cocaine, and other narcotic habit-forming drugs which are being smuggled into China from time to time. To know that this is true, one need only to read in the daily newspapers about the frequent seizure of the large amount of narcotics made either by the Maritime Customs or by the Post Office. If it were the alleged complaint of increase in the illicit traffic of opium in the Powers' colonies that demands an inquiry by experts of the Commission, China certainly had an equally sufficient ground to ask that the scope of that enquiry be made to include the narcotic drugs which are increasingly finding their way, illegally, into China from the foreign nations.

Eulogy of Monopoly System

Now, the Commission of Enquiry into the Control of Opium-smoking in the Far East has come and gone. A report by it has also been issued, in which it has severely criticised China for the laxity of its suppression measures. Instead of recommending a speedy extermination of the opium monopolies so as to save thousands and thousands of the immigrant Chinese in the Powers' colonies from degradation and ruin, the Commission rather eulogised the merits of the monopoly system as is being maintained by the colonial governments. These criticisms, being unfair and unjustified as they are, necessarily drew protest from the Chinese representative on the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Narcotic Drugs. The protest was addressed to the

Secretary-General of the League of Nations, an excerpt of which may be given as follows:

"Sir: I have the honor to inform you that it was with some surprise that I read the report to the Council, submitted by the Commission of Enquiry into the Control of Opium Smoking in the Far East. You will no doubt remember that my Government did not invite this Commission to Chinese territory, the Chinese proposal for the general extension of the enquiry to the countries which produce or prepare opium and its derivatives having been rejected by the Assembly in 1928. The Commission was therefore not entitled to submit observations with regard to Chinese territory. Moreover, the statements with regard to China contained in the report appear to be tendentious and ill-founded.

"I must protest, in particular, against the Commission's strictly personal statement (pages 37 and 38 of the Report) on the present position with regard to the problem in China. Nor is the Commission of Enquiry justified in speaking of the illicit exportation of opium manufactured or prepared in China, and I deny this allegation. The Chinese National Government cannot control its subjects abroad and take no reponsibility for the action of the 'Chinese smokers' abroad, whom the Report insists upon holding answerable, as long as foreign monopolies continue to derive revenue from the opium smoked.

"I would therefore request you to communicate this reservation to the Rapporteur, to incorporate the Chinese protest in the Rapporteur's Note and to provide for the representation of China on the Council during the consideration of this matter, in accordance with Article 4 of the Covenant...."

Practically speaking, it was sheer waste of pen and ink to register the above note of protest, for the Report of the Commission, unfavorable as to China as it is, it was long expected and could not be different from what it is in the light of circumstances surrounding the Commission's creation. All that can be said about the Report is that "I told you so." Yet as a diplomatic official, probably the Chinese representative at Geneva has to lodge the protest, to no avail or otherwise.

Much Valuable Data

It must be recognised, however, that the Report of the Commission contains much valuable data and information but even the worth of these, to our great regret is lessened when we are told how the colonial governments sought to camouflage and distract the attention of the Commission at the time of its short visit. For instance, we learn from the general secretary of the China National Anti-Opium Association after his return from a recent visit to Formosa that "When the Far Eastern Commission of Enquiry of the League of Nations went to Formosa to investigate into the opium situation, the Formosan authorities adopted various ways to distract the attention of the Commission and to impede their proper work. The Governor's train was leased for the special use of the Commission. A schedule was arranged and the Commission was led every day to visit the noted sceneries up hills and down dales, thus stealing away their time and energy. Furthermore, the 6,000 volunteers of the Island were forced to send telegrams in praise of the 'new license' policy to leave the impression on the Commission that the policy was really demanded by, and necessary to, the people. Later on, when the Headquarters of Formosan Nationalist Party asked for an interview with the Commission, the Colonial Government tried many ways to deter it, failing which, it summoned the party leaders and warned them that no words that they would utter should touch upon the political side of the question."

Another observer, Dr. Robert F. Fitch, who had also made a trip to some of the colonies, wrote in the *Chinese Recorder* of July, 1930, saying, "I was in Macao shortly after the visit of the International Opium Commission and was told by a number of people that the Government had given very careful instruction to various organisations, which I hesitate to mention, as to what kind of replies they should make when question might be put to them by the Commission. When vice is so general it is no wonder that careful coaching is needed as to the information that may be doled out.

"I was in Hongkong just before the visit of the International Opium Commission and noted that the Government Opium Refining Plant had just been removed from its former location but to what other place I could not in my limited time discover. According to law, minors are supposed to be prohibited from making purchase of opium, but there seems to be no restriction as to the amount that may be purchased by adults. These purchasers may take the opium to their homes, to boarding houses and to hotels where they can be seen freely indulging in the pipe. Many of the more intelligent of the Chinese population claim that many of their youth are newly contracting the habit and that there seems to be no diminution in the indulgence of this vice.

The day I landed in Dalny (a Japanese colony in the North), the city was placarded with posters exhorting the people not to smoke opium and elaborate precautions have been taken by the authorities to keep the buying and selling of opium in the background. This is all done for the benefit of the Opium Commission of the League."

China to be the Scapegoat?

Fortunately or unfortunately Dr. Fitch did not visit more colonies than the ones aforementioned. If he had made a more extensive trip to cover other colonies of the Powers in the Far East, he would surely have run across similar conditions as he did in Macao, Dalny, and Hongkong. Certainly opium conditions in the other colonies could not be much better of than those existing in the places he visited. Nor are the colonial governments other than the ones mentioned any less human in their effort to attempt face-saving which is not uncommon to all.

So much for the Commission and its report. What is of importance at present is the question: What shall be the attitude of the Chinese toward the meeting of the next International Opium Conference which is scheduled to meet in Bankok next November? This Conference should have been convened in 1929 if it had not been for the incompletion of the Commission's Report. Since the Bangkok Conference is largely to be guided by the findings and recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry, the Report of that Commission will undoubtedly have a far significant influence over the deliberations and finally the action of that body. It will likely be if it is not already certain that China is to be made the scapegoat at this Conference again for non-action on the part of the Powers to bring to an end within their several jurisdictions, the smoking of opium or the export of opium which will be used for that purpose. Of course it is dangerous to predict at this early hour, but judging from the experience of the past together with the findings and recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry is there anyone who has any sense of judgment who can feel optimistic about that Conference?

At the moment of this writing, we understand invitations to attend the Bangkok Conference have been sent to both America and China, the two nations which withdrew from the Geneva Conference of 1925 owing to failure of the Powers to come to agreement on a fixed date whence to begin total suppression. Whether China should accept this invitation and have her representative present at this conference or not is a matter for the National Government to decide. The writer, however, feels tht no matter what the result of the Bangkok Conference is going to be, even if it is a foregone conclusion that China is to be made the scape-goat for the continued existence of the opium monopolies in the Powers' colonies in the Far East, we ought to send representatives there to participate so as to show our spirit of cooperation. Although we are not signatory to the Geneva Protocol of 1925, we did approve of the Hague Convention of 1912, and we ought to be there to secure enforcement of that Convention, especially since we are the worst sufferers from the smuggling of manufactured narcotics from Europe. It is also obvious that our own interests would be better served by presence in the Conference than by absence, not to say that we ought to be there to lend our moral influence to secure better enforcement by whole-hearted cooperation with other nations.

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Reaction of the Chinese of North Manchuria to the Japanese Invasion

BY CHARLES ALEXANDER

"WE are not blessed with the best of neighbors," remarked a well-informed Chinese merchant as he began a discussion of the new situation created in Manchuria by the present advance of Japanese military power in China. In was hard for him to restrain his feelings, so he proceeded to express himself to the writer in no uncertain terms, declaring disgust and indignation.

One is really often surprised to find how well the people as a whole are informed these days on political affairs. This is a hopeful sign for China and her people. Newspapers are flowing from the presses in increasing numbers, and they are more and more being read by all classes.

The writer is on an extensive trip out from Harbin at this time, following one of the well-trodden thoroughfares. On this trip of several hundred English miles we are hearing the Chinese on all sides discuss this new situation. Before leaving Harbin, the tearing up of the railway track near Mukden, attack on Chinese soldiers there, taking of that and other cities and additional acts of War had already taken place. There was great apprehension in Harbin that the Japanese would occupy that city. Throughout the Chinese part of the city one could discern humiliation on the faces of the best classes of Chinese, who feel helpless to do anything. They attribute the weakness of their country largely to civil strife which even during a time of great distress from flood continues. On the other hand there is a feeling of great disgust that the Japanese should take advantage of the present difficulties to make an advance on their country.

While on this trip we called on a county magistrate at the county seat of one of these new counties here in this interesting new country, far back interior, but among a people whose eyes and ears are open. This magistrate, a young man of only thirty summers, but bright and wide awake, is a fair representative of the thinking patriotic citizens of this part of Manchuria, who have at heart the best interest of the country and the people. His reaction to these conditions is representative of those under his care. We had just visited a clean, orderly reading room which he and enterprising merchants of the town had opened. The clearness of his countenance, whiteness of his teeth and sparkle of his eyes showed that he is a man of clean habits. Such are the hope of China's officialdom. We are glad to note that their numbers are increasing.

A Busy Country Magistrate

Our visit would have been made sooner, but this young man who has the responsibility of a whole county, was out on a hunting trip for bandits. They had been preying on some of the outlying districts in Heilungkiang Province, a region north of the Sungari River. He must serve as magistrate, judge, military director and advisor in civil as well as military affairs. He explained that he had travelled nearly all of the night before and could obtain no rest during the day; that he had captured several members of a band of robbers and had been obliged at noon to shoot three of these for brigandage—not easy to do, but a duty.

"Had I not heard that you were coming to make a cal this afternoon I would have left at noon for another trip into the mountains to round up other bandits," he explained. "Before day breaks tomorrow morning I will be twenty "li" (Seven English miles) into the country after those who would break the law." As he told me of the difficulty of handling a hard situation in this new sparsely-populated country we were reminded of conditions in some parts of the far west of the United States and Canada before stable government was established there. "What do you think," he asked, "of the present unreasonable action of the Japanese in Manchuria?" Before we could reply he proceeded to assure us that he was sure any foreigner who had lived in Manchuria as long as we have is able to see through the purposes and present actions of the Japanese military. He was sure that we could not but believe as he did that the throwing of bombs into certain Japanese houses in Harbin and the placing of bombs in others was done by the Japanese themselves.

"Who believes," he asked, "that the Chinese deliberately tore up the railway track of the South Manchuria Railway? What advantage would there be in such a procedure except for Japan? If lawless Chinese really did it, they were paid to do so. Even discerning Japanese are aware," he said, "that blowing up the train on which Chang Tso-lin was killed was done by the Japanese. Where is there an intellegent man in the Far East who believes otherwise, and if the facts can only be brought to light it will be shown that they were back of the recent destruction of the railway line, simply as a protext to carry out a well-laid plan of precedure."

"To many people of the West the way of the Japanese in China is past finding out" we were told. We had to acknowledge that when in Tsitsihar City (Capital of Heilungkiang Province) on a trip about a month a ago a Japanese official, said to be the consul general of Mukden, was on a visit there even though Governor Wan Fu-Lin was in Mukden or elsewhere at the time; and that we had just heard before leaving Harbin on this trip that a prominent Chinese official, probably the most influential in military affairs along the Chinese Eastern Railway, had recently been given a generous present of several thousand yen by a Japanese official on a visit there. These things are common talk among the Chinese.

The Chinese of Manchuria believe that the troubles in Korea between the Koreans and Chinese were brought about in order to estrange the Chinese and the Koreans, desiring in this way to make less likely any cooperation on the part of the Koreans and Chinese against the Japanese, Truly this has hurt greatly the prestige of Koreans in Manchuria, the great majority of whom are poor, honest rice-growers, who for one reason or another have been directly or indirectly forced from their country. Christian and other Korean bodies in Manchuria have issued statements explaining that the troubles were brought about by a third party, and these were published widely in the Chinese papers of north Manchuria, but the killing of large numbers of innocent Chinese, the wounding of others and the destruction of much property has left a bad impression—and as deliberately planned, the Chinese believe.

One could see that the heart of this young Chinese official fairly burned within him as he spoke. There was deep indignation at what he contended is unfair dealing on the part of Japan. Referring to the disappearance of a Japanese officer far back in an isolated part of Manchuria, he asked what is the death of this one man, even if he may have been killed by a Chinese soldier, as compared with the killing of more than a hundred innocent, defenseless Chinese living in Pyengyang, one of the leading, supposedly best-protected cities of Korea, when the riot could have been stopped; or the tearing up of a portion of the South Manchuria Railway in comparison with the vast destruction of property by subjects of Japan in Korea.

This man referred to the warning which had been given to all foreigners that this and other regions through which the Japanese was travelling were known to be unsafe for travel. Had he let it be known that he was a Japanese officer and going into that region, his entrance there would have been denied, or an escort would have been sent with him. But, as we were reminded, this Japanese officer did not let it be known who he was, and for good reason? for, as has been shown, he was making this trip for the purpose of sketching military maps.

"What," we were asked, "would happen to a Chinese military officer travelling secretly in Japan for the purpose of sketching maps for military purposes? In fact it has not yet been established that this man was killed by Chinese, nor has examination of the case yet been completed," the young magistrate continued.

"I love the Japanese people and desire that my people love them," he said in English, fearing that other Chinese in waiting would misunderstand, for," he explained, "I once attended a Christian school, and, though not a member of the Church, I am a Christian at heart." He stated, however, that the Japanese have more to lose than to gain, if they continue the present military policy of force against China, for hate is being provoked. He referred to the fact that other nations have encouraged China not to arm as a world power, and expressed the belief that surely the signatories to the Kellogg Pact and nations under the League would see that China, also a signatory, would surely receive justice at their hands. Otherwise China must resort to arms, which is by no means impossible.

Why Japan Is Hated

He referred to the enmity and hatred which Japan is more and more creating in the hearts of the Chinese people

and that should she continue as at present a situation will be created which may easily involve the whole world in conflict. He and others express with great feeling their appreciation of the United States' insistence that Japan withdraw and that there be a just settlement.

It is a source of great regret to see the wholesale use of opium and gambling by Chinese, however, as we are seeing on this trip, especially on the steamers on the Sungari, and among Chinese officials and even school teachers and others who should be an example to the people; and one wonders whether the Lord God will permit China to stand as a nation unless these practices are given up—a condition of affairs wholly unworthy of a people who have so many admirable qualities. We would plead that the better Chinese in some way improve these conditions, if they want the respect of other peoples and the blessing and preservation of Heaven.

To one who loves both the Japanese and Chinese and appreciates their many commendable qualities there is naturally a longing that there may be a full understanding among these cousins of the East. Such events as have recently taken place are, therefore, a source of keen regret and concern to us all. It must be said in justice to the Chinese that their patience with the Japanese in not punishing the lawless Japanese and Korean dealers in opium and morphine in north Manchuria, protected by Japan, should offset a multitude of sins, were there such. The Chinese therefore regard their treatment of Japanese residents in Manchuria as fair and reasonable. They look upon the refusal of Japan to allow an impartial commission to investigate actual conditions in Manchuria as existing between the two countries as an evidence that the Japanese Government is unwilling to play fair and is determined to take advantage of the weakness of China at this time. An interesting fact is that the present coup was carried out at a time when nearly all the leading officials of Manchuria were away from their posts to attend the funeral of the old father of Chang in accord with Chinese custom. This also is regarded as taking advantage of an unusual situation and is regarded as unreasonableness and unfairness in a neighbor.

With the Soviet communists armed against her on one side and seeking to destroy the country within, with civil war and the greatest flood of centuries and famine staring her in the face and with Japan making advances into the country with a strong military machine, the Chinese regard this as a time when her friends and the League may show themselves friends indeed if they kindly give assistance in a time of such weakness and distress. They believe the Japanese will gain more by withdrawal than in provoking a conflict.

Tangyuanhsien, Heilungkiang Province, on the Sungari, October 7, 1931.

Mild Cholera Epidemic in Shanghai Nears End

The present outbreak of cholera will be completely checked by the end of October Dr. Wu Lien-teh of the Central Cholera Bureau, states in a recent report.

In Greater Shanghai 36 cases were reported, 10 of them resulting in death; in the International Settlement, 10 cases with no death; in the French Concession, 7 cases with 3 deaths. The total 53, is 6 less than the number of cases reported the week ending October 2. There were two more deaths the preceding week.

Since the outbreak of the present cholera epidemic on August 8, a total of 407 cases of cholera had resulted in 50 deaths. Only 11 of this number were foreigners. The largest number of patients, 247, were treated at the Chinese Infectious Diseases Hospital, Thibet Road, under the direction of Dr. F. C. Yen and his staff. Altogether 7 hospitals were opened this year to admit cholera patients. The last hospital was closed on October 15. Although the number of patients in 1931 is three times those of 1930, Dr. Wu observes that they are generally of a milder nature and more responsive to treatment. "It is hoped that as a result of the studies carried out during this epidemic the various health authorities will be able to deal even more successfully with any emergency that may arise next year," the report states. Modification of quarantine restrictions at Shanghai on vessels arriving here from Yangtse ports has resulted from the improved situation in the Hankow district. Since October 15 vessels have been allowed to enter without medical inspection at Woosung.

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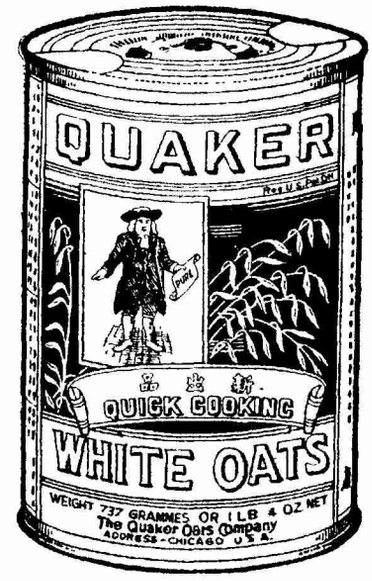

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Some Sidelights on Manchuria

From "The Japan Chronicle", October 13, 1931

PROPAGANDISTS have one use at least: one learns from them what their employers would like people to believe. Japan is not very fortunate in some of hers, it is true, because their zeal is frequently greater than their discretion; but they do their best. We remarked the other day on the hint that Baron Shidehara gave that if Mr. Eugene Chen found himself in a position of authority, Japan would be glad to negotiate with him. Prior to that date the following appeared under the signature of Mr. George Bronson Rea in his paper, the *Far Eastern Review*:

"In attempting, even unofficially, to establish a personal contact with Baron Shidehara and other spokesmen for Japan in order to discuss frankly and openly the points of difference between the two nations, Mr. Eugene Chen merits unstinted applause.... In making the advance, Mr. Chen is living up to Dr, Sun Yat-sen's bequeathed policy and program for establishing Sino-Japanese solidarity. It is strange that a government dominated and ruled by the principles laid down by its Founder, should make an exception of his wishes in regard to Japan. In these matters, the Nanking regime has failed to grasp the realities and has caused a rift between the two nations that is rapidly becoming too wide to bridge."

Mr. Rea would naturally have a fellow-feeling for Mr. Chen, because in the days when Mr. Chen was persecuted for his writings about Japan in the *Shanghai Gazette*, Mr. Rea thundered (though less effectively because he has neither the mental calibre nor the skill in English that Mr. Chen possesses) to much the same effect in his own paper. And as for Dr. Sun Yat-sen's passion for "Sino-Japanese solidarity," that was a very late conviction. He was always aware, of course, that Japanese friendship would be very useful, but after some of Japan's actions he would declare that he had done with her—only to be once more ready to make terms when that appeared again to be advantageous to China.

There has as yet been no declaration of war between Japan and China; in fact any such political condition has been expressly denied by Japan in her communications to the League of Nations, and implied in her protest of October 9th against the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods. In these circumstances the following, which appears in the *Manchuria Daily News*, a Japanese English newspaper, is rather surprising:

Hsiao Kung-tien, an 18-year-old Chinese, within the walls of Kaiyuan, was caught by the Japanese troops for tearing off over 30 slips of paper bearing the proclamation of Commander-in-Chief Honjo of Kwantung Army within the walls of Kaiyuan (on the S.M.R. Main Line) during the night of September 28th while daubing the other placards with anti-Japanese inscriptions.

The young man having owned up to the guilt, he was shot at the parade ground at 7 a.m. on the 5th instant under the order of Capt. Iida. The body was handed over to Prefect Tung at 9 a.m. Chin Meng-chon and four others suspected of being implicated were handed over to the same Prefect under the bond of good behavior.

On the 3rd instant, with Capt. Iida's permission, the young prisoner wrote a letter to his parents, saying in part:—

"I was drawn against my will into the International Relation League by Tsai Chi-min who went to Kirin since. I feel that I played to his tune, but too late. The Japanese soldiers have been treating me considerately, and my lasting sorrow is that I have not served you as I ought to have."

We have published the proclamations of two of the Japanese Generals, delivered to a people with whom Japan is not at war, but only protecting life and property. The one scattered over Chinchow declared that the Japanese army did not recognise Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's Government, and was about to destroy it and its headquarters (which it proceeded to do), and the other warned the Chinese that failure to bring information of intended attempts hostile to Japan would be punished. These proclamations were also hardly consistent with any other condition than one of actual war. Baron Shidehara remarked, regarding the Chinchow proclamation, that it was not proper—which was putting it very mildly indeed. Of the propriety of this particular proclamation of General Honjo we have had no opportunity of judging, but anyhow, the state in the Railway Zone is not one of war. What would be said if a young Japanese in such circumstances were murdered by the Chinese? It would hardly be reported so calmly as this. It may be doubted in the first place whether a Japanese general has any right to plaster the walls of a Chinese city with his unauthorised proclamations. Even if that right be admitted, there is still the question both of law and humanity to be considered. When there is a state of war, there is neither law nor humanity, but the murder of young boys for tearing posters off walls would hardly be done with such callous brutality even in war-time. Apparently army captains in China are permitted to condemn Chinese to death if they fail to show perfect docility.

Military and naval attaches abroad are always expected to show the utmost tact. But the Japanese military men never seem to consider that any tact is necessary in China. Some time ago, when there was already some irritability being felt on both sides in Mukden, the Japanese garrison thought fit to stage a sham fight in the middle of the town, which may have been very significant as a warning but was hardly calculated to promote good feeling. A case where consideration for Chinese feelings was even less conspicuous was telegraphed by *Rengo's* correspondent in Nanking on the 10th instant:

An impressive military parade reviewed by General Chiang Kai-shek, Commander-in-Chief of the Land, Sea and Air Forces, marked to-day's celebrations to the Double Tenth Festival, an anniversary of China's revolution. The review took place shortly after 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr. M. Shigemitsu, the Japanese Minister, was unable to be present at the review, as the Japanese warship Kashi carrying him from Shanghai, was delayed until some time this afternoon. Mr. Shigemitsu was represented by Consul Uyemura.

General Chiang Kai-shek, in the course of a brief speech, declared only peace and unity could save China, but he made no reference to the Sino-Japanese situation. However, he declared that the most effective way of resisting foreign invasion was for the country to be strong by itself.

The troops reviewed included four regiments of infantry, a battalion of engineer corps, a regiment of cavalry and a regiment of artillery. Twenty-five tanks passed in review after the fly-past of 9 Junkers monoplanes recently purchased from Germany, which also circled over the parade ground and performed stunts.

The Japanese military attache attracted a good deal of attention of those present by taking motion pictures of the paraders.

Again, we may wonder what would have happened had a Chinese attache without a by-your-leave photographed a parade of Japanese troops showing off all their latest contraptions. We hear a great deal about the Japanese in China living in jeopardy every day, but a story like this is evidence of the mildness of the attitude of the Chinese, in spite of the indignation which is now getting a good deal of publicity.

In emphasising the fact that there is no state of war in Manchuria and that there has been no invasion, Japanese writers have pointed out that, though some troops have been dispatched from Korea the total garrison still falls short of the fifteen men per kilometre provided for under the treaties. It is therefore not without interest to find the following in a book by Professor C. Walter Young, on *Japanese Jurisdiction in the South Manchuria Railway Areas*, just published by the Johns Hopkins Press (at $2.25):

"Japan did not inherit the right to station railway guards along the South Manchuria Railway from previously existing rights of Russia. The right cannot be traced to any grant of power in the original railway contract agreements of 1896 and 1898 bearing on the Chinese Eastern Railway, under which the Japanese now operate the South Manchuria Railway. In neither of those agreements is there any mention of "railway" guards, while the basic agreement of 1896 clearly reserved to China the right to provide for protecting the line from external attack. If, however, the authority to provide for "protection" of the line, contained in Article 6, were to be invoked in favor of the present Japanese system, it could evidently not be interpreted as justification for stationing of "railway guards." The most that might be derived, then, from the original contract agreement of 1896, made with Russia, is a claim of right to establish a civilian police force, limited to civilian duties, and presumably only such a force as might be reconcilable with the existence of a military patrol force maintained under Chinese authority."

When Japan and Russia concluded the Treaty of Portsmouth, they agreed not to keep more than fifteen men per kilometre to guard the line, but this agreement suffered from the serious drawback of not having the consent of China. At the Washington Conference, when Mr. Hanihara tried to found Japan's claim on treaty rights, it was pointed out to him that no such rights existed, so thereafter he depended upon the claim of practical expediency, owing to bandits. As it was impossible for the Conference to estimate the exact amount of danger from bandits, they had to leave practical expediency in control, though it was pointed out the Russo-Japanese agreement provided for the withdrawal of both Russian and Japanese guards when safety no longer required them, and that Russia had withdrawn hers. That, of course, is where the importance of the attack on the line by the Chinese soldiers—three of whose corpses were afterwards shown to the journalists—comes in. Such incidents make quite a lot of difference to legal interpretations and to questions of practical expediency. Hence the Chinese assertions regarding them.

Notes from Harbin

A corresponpent at Harbin says the city is quiet as usual. The exchange rate of Harbin dollars into Shanghai dollars has fallen from 125:100 to 161:100. Banks refuse remittance for places using silver currency. Most residents have converted their funds into yen.

The Harbin library has been converted into a new police station. The initial fund for this police corps is said to be $1,200,000.

According to the Chinese press, Shi Chia, the Japanese-selected governor of the puppet government of Kirin province, is persecuting Kuomintang party members and prohibits the use of the "Blue-Sky and White Sun" flag at Yungki, capital of Kirin. Japanese flags are hoisted throughout the city instead.

There are striking rumors that Hailar will declare independence. The Heilungkiang authorities are said to be in a fever of excitement.

The Harbin market has been dull since the Mid-Autumn Festival. Students are strictly prohibited from making any demonstration of their patriotism.

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In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

Gold Embargo Enforced in Hunan

With a view to preventing export of gold from Hunan, Gen. Ho Chien, chairman of the Hunan Provincial Government, has issued a proclamation announcing the enforcement of a gold embargo from October 16.

More Men than Women in Kaifeng, Census Reveals

The latest census taken of the population of Kaifeng, provincial Capital of Honan, reveals that men outnumber women by 3 to 2. Of the 28,298 families in the city, there are 127,301 males and 79,089 females, making a total of 215,609. Only the poulation within the walled city, excluding those in suburbs, is represented in these figures.

Nitrate Factory in Nanking Soon to Start Operation

A *China Press* dispatch from Nanking on Oct 19 stated that a nitrate factory has been established in Nanking attached to the Arsenal Administration of the Military of War and will start operation at the end of the month. It is calculated that at least a sum of $3,000,000 will be saved from foreign purchases, when the new factory starts work to manufacture nitrate for domestic consumption.

Passenger Service on Peiping-Nanking Air Route Inaugurated

Passenger service on the Peiping-Nanking airmail service line operated by the China National Aviation Corporation was formally inaugurated on October 15. Accommodation space in each mail plane will permit three passengers. The plane leaves Nanking at 7 o'clock every morning and arrives at Peiping at 2.40 o'clock in the afternoon, landing en route at Hsuchow and Tsinan. As a suitable airdrome at Tientsin has not yet been completed, no stop will be made there, it is learned.

Nanking to Set Up Organs for Drug Control

Government organs for the control of narcotic drugs are to be established, according to a resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the State Council at Nanking. The establishment of the proposed organs is in accordance with the regulations governing the control of narcotic drugs recently promulgated by the National Government. The main function of these new organs will be to see that narcotic drugs are limited to scientific and medical uses and that the sale of the same devoted to purposes other than the authorised ones is strictly to be suppressed.

Trackless Trams Planned in Nanking, Project to Cost $800,000

According to a *China Press* report from Nanking, a plan for the installation of trackless tram cars in the Capital has been worked out by the Public Works Department of the Nanking Municipal Government. According to the plan, the project will cost a total sum of $800,000. A group of overseas Chinese merchants is bidding for the new enterprise and it is learned that as soon as sanction of the plan is granted by the Municipalities, construction work will begin immediately.

Shanghai Cars Aggregate 13,317, Latest Statistics Shows

A grand total of 13,317 motor vehicles, including cars, public and private, and trucks are registered at the present time in either the International Settlement or the French Concession, according to compilations made from the latest figures. The figures represent an increase over the total announced three months ago. Fords lead the list in both motor car and truck classes. There are 1.145 Ford passenger cars registered here at present, Buicks are second in the private car class with a total of 1,054 Buicks. Morris ranks third in private car class with 927. Ford trucks total 805; Chevrolet, 266; Studebaker, 129 and Dodge, 65. These figures also includes buses. In the International Settlement, there is a total of 7,851 motor vehicles registered and 768 motorcycles. In the French Concession there is a total of 5,446 motor vehicles registered and 127 motorcycles. Since the first of the year, the statistics reveal, the number of Fords registered there had ncreased by 150, Morris by 38, Fiat by 35 and Buick by 20.

Gold Deposits Discovered in Kiangsu City

A gold mine has recently been discovered in one of the peaks of the Kuantung Mountains about 15 miles southwest of Ihsing in Kiangsu, according to a report from that city. The report states that the peak is watered by numerous springs mixed with gold grains. As soon as the find was reported, there was a rush to the scene in an attempt to extract gold from these sands. However, it is reported that on account of geographical disadvantages, much doubt exists as to whether the gold deposits can be mined on a profitable basis.

Hunan Limits Monthly Military Budget to $1,200,000

As a result of the flood and banditry, the revenue of Hunan province has been considerably reduced and in order to rehabilitate the province's finances, Gen. Ho Chien, Chairman of Hunan Provincial Goverment, has ordered that the monthly military expenese for the province must be limited to $1,200,000. Of this amount, $900,000 will be alloted from the National Government Revenue derived from wine, tobacco and salt taxes, and the balance will be made up from the provincial treasury.

New Bank Organized Here with Initial Capital of $3 Millions

Adding to the long list of banks in Shanghai, a new bank named the Kiangsu and Chekiang Bank was organised here last Saturday Oct. 17 by a group of local merchants including Wu Chi-fan, Wu Chi-ting, Chen Chien-an, Tu Yueh-sen, Chang Hsiao-lin and ten others. The bank has an initial capital of $3,000,000. Of this amount, $1,000,000 has been collected and deposited with various local banks. At the formative meeting, the draft regulations governing the conduct of the bank's business was adopted and eleven members of the Board of Directors were elected. The Bank will have its headquarters at 48 Szechuen Road and branches will be established in important commercial centers throughout the country.

Government Bonds Advanced During Week's Fluctuations

In spite of frequent fluctuations caused by all kinds of rumors, the Chinese government bonds made noticeable advances during the week ending October 16. According to the weekly review issued by Messrs S. D. Wang & Company, the sum total of the week's trading on the China Merchants Stock Exchange recorded an average gain of a fraction over one point which was a decided improvement as compared with the previous week's trading. The review stated that the opening session of October 12 witnessed advances because the Council of the League of Nations was reported to have decided upon an earlier reconvocation to consider the Manchurian Problem. The 13th was a day of uncertainties as a results of further Japanese aggressions. The following day recovered several points as the news was circulated of an impending Nanking-Canton rapprochement. On Thursday, prices advanced further in response to the confirmed news of Mr. Hu Han-min's coming to Shanghai to meet the Canton peace delegates. Prices then receded as traders took some profits and then continued downward as it became known that Japan has refused to comply with the request of the League Council to invite the United States to participate in the deliberations of the Council. There was no appreciable response to the intelligence that the Council has decided to overrule Japan's decision and to extend the invitation to the United States, but as this review was written on last Saturday, prices were advancing either because the significance of the Council's ruling was becoming appreciated or because it was one of the phenomena of the market's vagaries induced by a surcease of many anxious moments. A feature of the week was the small volume of business transacted: less than $38,000,000. There was an unusually small amount of forward transactions for the middle of the month, November contracts totalling less than $100,000. 19th Year Customs led in the gains with 1.65 points, while the 20th Year Customs advanced 1.60 points followed by Rehabilitation bonds with 1.50. It is noteworthy that 18th Year Customs was off. 20 of a point for the only loss, though it fluctuated least at 3.10 points. The maximum fluctuation at 8.50 points was recorded by Consolidated Tax which as usual led in the business done during the week under review.

Building Activities Gain in French Concession

According to statistics released by the Public Works Department of the French Concession, a total of forty-eight permits for construction of 538 modern Chinese and foreign buildings was issued during the month of September. Seven permits of the total were issued for the building of 114 foreign style residences and shop buildings. Twenty-three permits were for the construction of 324 Chinese houses and eighteen permits for erection of miscellaneous structures including godowns, theaters and garages. The Bureau also issued 157 permits for remodelling, repairing and painting houses. Chinese house, dwellings and shops continue to lead in the category of structures being constructed in the Concession.

Nanking-Hangchow Highway Formally Opened to Traffic Oct. 20

After many years of planning and construction the Nanking-Hangchow National Highway was formally inaugurated on Oct. 20 when the first through omnibus service between the Capital and Hangchow began operation. Tickets will be available at all intermediate points. It is learned that buses of the Chekiang Highway Administration will proceed as far as the Kiangsu-Chekiang border, whence another bus service on the Kiangsu section will convey the passengers to the Capital. In order to prevent untoward incidents, soldiers will be stationed at all the strategic points throughout the line. This important highway forms a trunk line, linking up many important cities in the two provinces.

Ichang-Chungking Extension Air Service to Be Inaugurated Oct. 21

The China National Aviation Corporation has announced the extension of its present Yangtsze services from Ichang to Chungking, inauguration of which is scheduled to take place on October 21. Owing to the restricted traffic between Hankow and Chungking, there will be only two round trip flights weekly. On the down trip the planes will leave Hankow on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7.30 a.m., arriving at Chungking at 2.40 p.m. Return flights will be made on Sundays and Thursdays, planes arriving at Hankow at 2.50 p.m. Passenger fares from Hankow to Shasi will be $58.00; to Ichang, $87.00; to Wanhsien, $205.00 and Chungking, $250.00.

In the meantime, a new air mail and passenger service linking the northwestern provinces of China as a part of the Nanking-Berlin Airway is being planned by the Eurasia Aviation Corporation. Li Ching-sung, vice-director of the Corporation, took off from Peiping on October 19 to blaze a trail over the North-west to the Siberian border. It is understood that the new air route will touch at Chengchow in Honan, Sian in Shensi, Pingliang and Lanchow in Kansu and Hami, Tihwa and Ili in Sinkiang.

U. S. Foreign Trade with Far East in Past Six Months Records Sharp Decline

According to a statistical report in the *China Press* during the first six months of 1931, the United States sold to the Far Eastern Countries $293,822,000 worth of merchandise compared with $303,806,000 for the corresponding period of 1930. Imports totalling $313,607,000 represented a reduction of $175,862,000 against $489,469,000. Accordingly the total combined outgoing and incoming trade with the Orient for the 1931 period totalled $517,429,000 compared with $793,275,000 for the six months of last year. The loss affected exports to every participating country in the Orient in ratios ranging from 10 per cent for India to 70 per cent in the case of New Zealand, with Japan, China and Australia as heaviest losers.

The Far Eastern area suffered severely from world-wide depression, which tended to reduce the demand for some Oriental products, while sharp price declines for such products as found markets cut deeply into the buying power of the people. Retrenchment policies, which had been strictly enforced, improved the basic conditions in many countries and paved the way for future expansion. General trade hazards, however, compelled traders to move cautiously. Factional strife in India retarded business in India. Political disturbances in China, combined with low silver and fluctuating exchange, compelled merchants to adopt cautious measures.

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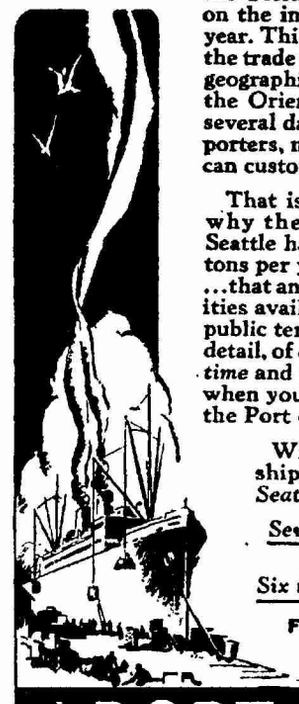

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CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

The public is hereby notified that in accordance with Government instructions the importation of electric flash-lamps in the shape of a piatol is to be prohibited and that this ruling will be enforced from 1st December, 1931.

H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs.

(L. H. Lawford)
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 15th October, 1931.

Union Oil Company Opens Main China Office in Shanghai

In view of the great potentialities of the China market, the Union Oil Company of California has decided to establish a permanent office in China for distribution of its products in this country. The Union Oil products were first introduced into China in 1919 and its China Office was organised in November 1930. So enthusiastic has the public reception proved since the Company entering the China field, that the executives of the Company have been inspired to enlarge its scope of activities in this part of the world and appointed H. R. Greatwood as its Special Representative for China. The main office of the China organization of the Company is now being established in the Sassoon Building, Shanghai, through which all business in China will be handled. At present, its inerest is to a large extent focussed upon the sale of lubricating oils, greases, asphalt and other by-products of petroleum. Since its establishment about eight months ago, the China Office of the Company has appointed a number of new agents in Central, North and South China to deal in their products, which are becoming increasingly popular with the Chinese.

New Main Post Office Building in Nanking Ready Next Year

The new Central post office building is being erected on Chungshan Road in Nanking and is expected to be ready for occupation early next year. The new structure started several months ago is an exact replica of the patterns which featured the imperial palaces in the Foribidden City in Peiping. The characteristic angular pointed roof corners are present in the new building in addition to other interesting features. Three stories in height, the building occupies an area nearly as big as the one occupied by the Shanghai Post Office. It will house the offices of the director of Chinese Postal Service and his subordinates. Although the building will be of typical Chinese design, the interior equipment will be of western models. Office partitions, equipment, furniture, sanitary installation and other features will be introduced.

In addition to the new post office building, many other projects including buildings for the Supreme Court, Ministry of Finance and others are being planned on Chungshan Road. But in view of the devastating flood situation necessitating strict retrenchment by the Government, these projects are being suspended and will not be started unless the financial condition improves.

Shantung Tobacco Best of China Productions

Tobacco leaf is produced in many parts of China, but that produced in Shantung province is considered the best and most flavorous, according to a report published in the *China Times*. In 1913, the B. A. T. opened a small factory in Shantung and taught the farmers to raise tobacco with seeds from the United States. The enterprise proved successful and many acres of farm land were devoted to tobacco cultivation. Later, the Nanyang Brothers Company and the Tao Tobacco Company also sent agents to Shantuug to establish tobacco plantations and gather tobacco leaf for cigarette manufacture in Shanghai. At present, Shantung becomes one of the leading producing centers of tobacco leaf in China. Next to Shantung, comes Hupeh which annually produces more than 300,000 piculs of leaf. The leaf produced in Chun Chow has the most pleasant taste and compares favorably with Shantung produce. With the gradual development of the tobacco industry in China, the Government would be considerably benefited in the form of additional revenue through collection of tobacco taxes and opportunties may be creatod for the many unemployed in China at present. The following figures obtained from the Customs Returns show the imports and exports of tobacco leaf and cigarettes during 1928 and 1929:

		1928		1929
Tobacco leaf	Hk. Tls.	34,682,502	Hk. Tls.	26,799,199
Cigarettes	,,	23,126,445	,,	20,745,619
Cigars	,,	760,607	,,	549,488
Total	,,	66,596,554	,,	48,094,306

	1928		1929	
Tobacco leaf	Hk. Tls.	3,383,758	Hk. Tls.	2,840,151
Refined tobacco	,,	1,738,999	,,	1,611,668
Cigarettes	,,	20,220,944	,,	12.359,655
Total	,,	25,343,701	,,	16,781,474

House Construction Active in Greater Shanghai During September

Statistics issued by the Public Works Bureau of the Greater Shanghai Municipality disclose that a total of 242 building permits was issued during the month of September for construction of new structures covering an area of more than 50,000 square meters and estimated to cost over $1,925,000. The figures for the month which the statistics reveals showed considerable decrease as compared with those for August, the record month for the first half of the current year. However, compared with the corresponding period of 1930, the September figures represent a marked improvement. The returns also show an increase of $460,000 in the value of building projects and a gain of 13,000 square meters in area. Officials of the Bureau expect to see even high figures for Octoher in view of the number of permits for demolition of old houses issued during September.

Chapei continues to lead in the building figures in both total area occupied by the projected constructions and the estimated cost. Hungjao district ranks second with Nantao third. The major projects are estimated to cost more than $60,000. Four are under construction in Chapei, the rest in Nantao and Hungjao districts. A market place at the corner of Dixwell and Yingkachao roads, Chapei is being built by the National Commercial Bank at an approximate cost of $118,000. A seven-story hospital building for the Foumin Hospital occupying 500 square meters and estimated to cost £140,000 is to be erected at North Szechuen Road. A series of residences and godowns in Chapei are being planned by the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, aggregating a cost of $269,000. In addition to above, shop-buildings and dwellings on the Nantao Bund and at Brenan Road are also projected and construction will soon be started.

U. S. Bought G.$9,965,478 Worth of Chinese Products During 1st Half Year

According to statistics released by the Shanghai American Consulate General, the total value of exports from China to the United States for the fractional year ending July 31, 1931 amounted to G$9,965.478 and the total for the month of July amounted to G$2,226,297. These figures are based upon the declared export returns of American Consular Offices in China including Hongkong. Only exports paying ad valorem duties upon entering United States have been included in the totals, all duty-free articles and those charged specific duties having been omitted.

Among the articles exported, Chinese textiles led the field, the total value of which for the first six months of the year amounted to G$5,095,118. The largest demands for these articles came for linen embroideries, fiber hats, wool carpets, raw silk, etc. Animal products ranked second, the total value amounting to G$622,128 for July 1931 and G$3,149.055 for the fractional year ending July 31, 1931. In this category were included raw and dressed skins, dressed and undressed furs and other inedible animal products. More dressed dog furs were shipped to the United States than any other item the total number of pieces being 740,372 with a value of G$1,260,539 for the fractional year. Manufactures of furs of sheep and lamb crosses and goat and kid crosses seconded the list with a total value of G.$1,207,729 for the fractional year.

The third commodity most heavily in demand by the United States was vegetable food products and beverages which had a total value of G.$436,205. Products listed were vegetable preparations, fruit preparations, nuts, cocoa, coffee, tea, fodders and feed, and grain preparations. The total value of green tea shipped during the fractional year ending July 31, 1931 amounted to G.$74,873 while the value of black tea amounted to G.$12,291. The value of soy bean sauces in the same period approximated that of green tea with the sum of G.$70,195.

Other exports that came in for quite heavy shipments were meats and fish, vegetable oils, wood and paper manufactures, non-metallic minerals such as glass, clay products, precious stones and imitations, and other non-metallic minerals of which jade was the most in demand, iron and steel, nonferrous metals, and Chinese medicines other than crude drugs. Nonferrous metals most in demand were cloisonne ware and manufactures of brass, the total export value of the last named being G.$135,750.

Chinese art works have also found a large market in the United States. For the month of July 1931 the total value of art works amounted to G.$26,815 and G.$89,292 for the fractional year ending July 31, 1931. Maps, books, pictures and other printed matter amounted to G.$13,731 in the same period.

American Club Elects Officers

At the annual meeting of the Shanghai American Club held October 19, C. M. Wentworth was reelected president, W. A. Adams, vice president, and A. D. Calhoun treasurer. The general committee will be composed of Messrs. C. J. Breen, L. E. Bradsher, W. J. Fronk, E. W. Hazzard, T. R. Scanlon, and F. J. Twogood, in addition to the officers. The balloting committee, to which are added the general committee is as follow:—Messrs. P. H. Bordwell, Carl Crow, C. D. Culbertson, W. J. Gande, H. B. Gallop, W. H. Gardiner, E. H. Logan, J. V. Murray, E. A. Meyrink, J. Fistere, and C. S. Franklin.

Heavy Shipments of Gold from U. S. A. to France

Recent telegrams from New York show that approximately $615,000,000 worth of gold has flowed out from the United States during the past month or so. This total of $615,000,000 is equivalient to eighty per cent of the gold shipped into the United States during the past two years from all parts of the world. Most of this gold has gone to France. The movement is stated to be viewed with equanimity in American banking circles, who express the opinion that it will tend to re-distribute gold throughout the world. Sensational rumors have been current in Europe recently to the effect that the security of the dollar is in question but in this connection it is pointed out that the gold hoard held by the United States Treasury is still well over $4,500,000,000, representing 90 per cent of the country's circulating currency.

Japan has shipped a total of Yen 75,000,000 in gold to to the United States with in the last five weeks.

M. Flandin, the French Minister of Finance, stated in Paris October 14 that the recent arrivals of gold in France were to be accounted for by the fact that France is becoming, to an increasing degree, the intermediary market for the world as much of the imported gold is immediately converted into foreign currency. The Bank of France has given notice to the Federal Reserve Bank that the latter must pay more interest on French deposits in the U.S.A. or they will be withdrawn.

密勒氏評論報

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Through tickets are issued and passengers baggage registered through between the important stations on the Peiping-Liaoning Railway and the South Manchuria, Chosen (Korean) and Imperial Japanese Government Railways. At Peiping connections can be made with the Peiping-Hankow Railway and with the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway and at Tientsin connections can be made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Tsinanfu, Nanking and Shanghai.

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CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

No. 1224

Drawback cheques dated before 1st January 1929 to be invalidated after 31st January 1932.

Acting under instructions from the Inspector General of Customs, I hereby notify the public that all unclaimed cheques dated between 1st January and 31st December 1928 will be destroyed unless claimed before 1st February 1932. Similarly, Drawback cheques dated between 1st January and 31st December 1928, which have been issued but not cashed, will be invalid after 31st January 1932.

(L. H. Lawford)
Commissioner of Customs

Custom House,
Shanghai, 15th October, 1931

58-370

Men and Events

Chang Ming, recently appointed Chinese Consul General at Calcutta, will sail from Shanghai today enroute to his post, by the French liner *Athos II.*

Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate, passed through Shanghai end of last week enroute to Manila after a visit to the United States.

The peace delegates from Canton, headed by Wang Ching-wei and Sun Fo arrived in Shanghai October 20 from Hongkong by the Dollar liner *President Madison.*

The Culty Dairy, Shanghai, made a profit of Tls. 63,074.53 for the year ending June 30 last. A dividend of ten per cent was declared at the annual meeting held October 15.

A divorce was granted at Elko, Nevada, October 19 to Rodney Gilbert, formerly of the *North China Daily News* staff, from his wife Mrs. Maude Gilbert, whom he charged with cruelty.

The Chinese Government Radio Administration has opened a branch office for the acceptance of radiograms at No. 15 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, which will be open daily from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

A Chinese was sent to prison for 14 months and fined $600 in the Special District Court last week after being convicted on a charge of infringing the trade mark of the "Eveready" flash-light torches.

The Pan-Pacific Association of Shanghai gave a tiffin in honor of Wm. R. Farrington, on Monday, October 19 at Ladow's Tavern. Mr. Farrington is an ex-Governor of Hawaii and is here as a delegate to the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Miss Pearl Buck, author of "The Good Earth", will speak at a combined meeting of the American Association of University Women and the American Women's Club in the A. W. C. rooms, Shanghai, Tuesday afternoon, October 27.

Copies have been received in Shanghai of a Manifesto issued by the branch headquarters of the Kuomintang of Hopei province, regarding the Japanese invasion of Manchuria. The Manifesto says the barbarous acts of the Japanese will add a dark page to the history of world civilization.

Five hundred Chinese boarded the Dollar liner *President Taft* at Seattle October 18 bound for various Chinese ports. They are contract laborers from Cuba and deportees from Mexico, for whom special arrangements were made for transit through the United States.

The Soviet "Dalbank", Shanghai, announced during the week that orders for food to friends in Russia may be transmitted through the bank. The cash will be received by the bank here and the orders for food will be executed at the various "base stores" maintained by the Soviet government.

According to a Peiping telegram published in the *China Times* October 18 Moh Teh-hui, chief of the Chinese delegation to Moscow, sent a telegram to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang requesting him to forward to the National Government a proposal to restore immediately diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia.

The death occurred October 18 at his home in West Orange, New Jersey, of Thomas A. Edison, renowned American electrician and inventor, at the age of 84. Mr. Edison was almost deaf since boyhood and he attributed much of his success to this fact, as he was able to work under all conditions without being distracted.

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, President of the Judicial Yuan, who recently sat as one of the judges in the International Court of Justice at The Hague, has proceeded to Geneva to assist Dr. Alfred Sze, Head of the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations, in connection with the Sino-Japanese dispute.

Randall Gould arrived in Japan last week from New York, accompanied Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Gould arrived here early in the week. Mr. Gould collected material in Japan for the *Shanghai Evening Post*, for which newspaper he was recently appointed chief editorial writer. Mr. Gould is due to arrive here end of this week.

One of the cases pending before the U. S. Court for China is that in which the Chartered Bank (British) seeks enforcement of a contract in which the defendant N. Hashim sold Gold $50,000 to the bank at the rate of 43¼, delivery during 1930. A demurrer by defendant claims that plaintiff does not have a cause of action. The case is to come to trial next month.

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Address .....

Chinese Mobs Attack Japanese Mills in Shanghai

Following somewhat similar, but much less serious incidents, which occurred in the Hongkew district of Shanghai during the previous ten days, riots of a serious character occurred in the mill district of Shanghai in Pootoor road, during the greater part of Sunday, October 18. Most of the mills are Japanese-owned, the employees being Chinese. Mobs of Chinese, many of them idle wokrmen, several thousand strong, attacked the Japanese mills, and the Municipal police were kept busy for most of the afternoon in trying to restore order. The situation was complicated by the presence of armored Japanese motor cars and convoys of armed Japanese marines, although in general it was the policy of the Japanese to leave matters in the hands of the Municipal authorities. Thus, for example, in some instances the Japanese with their clanging armored cars would arrive at the scene of a riot before the Police (well reinforced by reserves), and commence the task of chasing the Chinese crowds from the vicinity, and sometimes inside, the mill premises. But in nearly all cases the Police were allowed to take the brunt of the battle, the Japanese retiring to points nearby, ready to take up battle in case the tide should turn against the Police. Ugly as the crowds proved themselves to be the Police were able eventually to keep some semblance of order, driving the crowds back with baton charges, although in several instances the police had drawn their automatics and threatened to fire in case the crowd did not fall back. The attacks were mostly centred on the Nagai Wata mill, where an automobile left by a Japanese employee was demolished by the mob. After being repulsed at the mill, the crowd stormed the Japanese mill staff quarters on Ferry road, breaking down the gates and entering the compound. Here the Japanese occupants are stated to have used rather barbarous methods in taking revenge on some of the invaders whom they caught and trussed up. When the Police later investigated the matter it was with difficulty that they induced the Japanese to give up their prisoners, and this only after an appeal to the Japanese Consulate General. The mill premises were considerably damaged, many windows being broken by missiles. The gate to the employees' compound on Ferry road was demolished.

A sequel to these disturbances was heard in the First Special District Court the following day when three of the five Chinese arrested by the police in connection with the stoning incident at the Naiga Wata Mill were fined $3 each for causing wilful damages. The stoning followed upon an attack by Chinese on Japanese workers at the mill. The police intimated their intention of appealing against the fines and the accused were ordered to put up $100 bail each pending the outcome of the appeal.

Almost nightly, minor incidents have been occurring in the Hongkew district of Shanghai (where most of the Japanese live), in some instances aggravated by the custom of Japanese students and marines insisting on tearing down anti-Japanese posters on Chinese premises. In several case Portuguese residents have suffered, being mistaken for Japanese. Chinese crowds on several occasions have torn the clothes off Japanese pedestrians.

According to the *Sin Wan Pao* (prominent Chinese newspaper in Shanghai) Sterling Fessenden, Secretary-General of the S.M.C., stated in an interview with a representative of that paper that, "In case the police experience any difficulty in maintaining the safety of the public, the Council will detail the Shanghai Volunteer Corps to assist. Should the strength of the Police and the Volunteers still prove insufficient to preserve the safety of the Settlement, the Powers concerned will be asked to despatch naval detachments to Shanghai to strengthen the existing force and maintain peace and good order within the territory of the Council's jurisdiction. We are meeting emergencies as they arise."

The attention of the Secretary General was drawn to the increasing seriousness of every outbreak of violence between Chinese and Japanese in the Settlement and of the occasional sufferings of "neutrals" through the present method of dealing with the situation.

"If things get too bad it may be necessary to declare a state of emergency such as we had in 1927, which is just another form of martial law," Mr. Fessenden replied.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Our Eastern Literary Legacy

The Dawn of Literature—Carl Holliday, Thomas Y. Crowell Company, N. Y. Price $3.50.

I wonder if Professor Holliday realized how symbolically he christened the child of his research when he compiled this book, which is largely a survey of early Oriental writings. I wonder if the fancy came to him that dawns come up always in the East. Truly all records show that the first faint glimmerings of literary culture shot up from the Eastern horizon thousands of years ago.

In India twenty-three centuries ago began the long line of legend and fable that has come to us in many different guises. From the Pitakas, particularly the Sutta Pitaka which contains the Buddhist birth stories, and the Jatakas, the fables told by Buddha to illustrate the ethical lessons he taught, known principally by the portion called the Pancha Tantra or Five Books, were born and reborn tales that any child in every land can repeat. Here was the birthplace of fables attributed to Aesop and Lafontaine, folklore that Uncle Remus unwittingly retold, legends that Boccacio and Shakespeare and hosts of other masters rehearsed in novel, poem and drama. From the Sanskrit was stolen also the Arabian "Thousand Nights and One." During the Middle Ages, in the Gesta Romanorum, or Stories of the Romans, were again reborn the ancient Buddhist Birth Stories brought down through centuries of Persian, Arabic, Greek and Latin.

In China the oldest of the Five Classics, upon which all Chinese literary culture is based, was written in the 11th century B. C. This was ascribed to the scholar-executive Wan Wang, and is called the Classic of Changes or Yi King. It is a series of sixty-four hexagrams explaining in a bit of poetry the value in foretelling. The second, the Book of Ceremonies, or Li Ki, was compiled, so tradition says, by the Lord of Chow about 1150, and is the most voluminous and painstaking work on etiquette ever written. The third, Shu King, or Classic of Historical Documents, formulated political ideals that formerly prevailed in China. The fourth, Shi King, or Classic of Poetry, is a mass of verse. All of these were edited by Confucius in the 6th century B. C. The last, or Chun-tsu, translated as "Spring and Autumn," is the only one written by this great sage himself. All of these have profoundly influenced the lives of hundreds of millions of people through twenty-four centuries. Generation after generation have discussed and made commentaries upon them.

Mr. Holliday discusses Confucius and his followers, such as Mencius, through the famous and prolific Han Dynasty to the sterility and encyclopedic inertia following the coming of Buddhism. Then he mentions the Sung Period and calls it the Chinese Age of Pericles, but he completely ignores the great T'ang dynasty which preceded it and was the true Literary Renaissance of China. In truth, the Sung contribution was more or less an extension of the T'ang heritage, except for some famous commentators on the Classics, a few outstanding philosophers and a poet or two such as Su Tung Po. The author brings his discussion down to Pu Sung-Ling, often called the Last of the Immortals. He mentions the Chinese "novel" and devotes some space to the drama, explaining favorite and famous plays in a cursory way. Most of his information seems gleaned from Giles, the well-known sinologue.

His survey will be found interesting to casual students of Chinese literature. One is a bit horrified, incidentally, to find him innocently making the grievous social error of referring to the Chinese as "Chinamen," and he should also be chided gently for a rather careless spelling of Chinese words.

Professor Holliday in like manner audaciously disposes of the Dawn in Babylon and Assyria, the Dawn in Egypt, in Persia, and in Palestine with a chapter each, but manages somehow to pack into it an astonishing amount of information.

The book is a gallant attempt to fill a defenite need in the literary world for a handbook of earliest literary sources, and in a few pages, of very readable type, it does marvellously well. There have been attempts at this before, but usually one must pick up smatterings here and there from such books as Clark and Lieber's "Great Short Stories of the World," J. C. Dunlop's "History of Fiction," E. Gosse's "Literature of the World," John Macy's "Story of the World's Literature," Richardson and Owen's "Literature of the World," or John Drinkwater's "Outline of Literature." The book is not unpleasant reading. It is not a professorial treatise, but it advances like a romance. It is the "Golden Bough" type of literature with which Fraser charmed the world some years ago. It probably contains no original research, but is an excellent digest. It is well documented, and contains a full bibliography and index.

Those who are sticklers for descriptive titles may resent a little the rather broad one chosen for this book of six chapters, and feel a little cheated at the end. He might better have called it "Dawnings of Literature." It is quite as pleasant and would give him refuge from the cabbages of proponents of other than the Oriental cultures. Although it is true that the early Oriental writings were of profound significance and perhaps earlier in point of chronology, there were other Dawns. For instance, of the literature which the Nordics feel proudly is indigenous to the soil of their Western lands he says nothing nor does he mention the eddas and sagas that blossomed over the snow and glaciers of Iceland like the unbelievable red ice plant nor the Celtic fantasies born in the dark mystic forests of Wales, that many consider the cradle of European romance, and the fairyridden pastures of Ireland; nor the Finnish Kalevala chanted in savage fastnesses three thousand years ago.

But perhaps a dawn can only be considered to have risen in the East. Perhaps these were a kind of Auroral midnight suns rising illegitimately out of time and place when the world had long since been duly seeded and sprouted with Oriental culture. Also—Professor Holliday brought his dawn into rather broad daylight. As he notes in his preface.

"Not all of the writings here noted, however, belong to 'The Dawn.' In some lands of the Orient...there has been a continuing fruitage, and it has seemed best to include literature of a more recent date as well. While emphasis has been placed upon earliest sources, this book is really a survey of Oriental literature from ancient to modern times."

He has completely neglected Japan, whose heritage might at least have been mentioned under such a declared purpose, and the chapters on Egypt and Palestine seem thrown in for good measure. Nevertheless, it is all valuable material and useful. It may be considered an illuminating and well-executed contribution to general information on Oriental literature. The author steps with intrepid feet on the myriad intricately woven paths of the great literary heritage of the East. He attempts to point out significant movements from their earliest beginnings, and, like Ariadne traces these thin trends, for those Theseuses in the study of literature who are adventurous but lost in the confusing labyrinth.

The interesting way in which the genealogy of these literary ancestors is presented will undoubtedly prove an incentive to many Occidentals to study their Eastern cousins, and thus promote a new understanding between East and West.

H. F.

Educational Work in India

Developing a Project Curriculum for Village Schools in India, by William J. McKee, Ph D.; University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 1930. 435 pages, with appendix, bibliography and index.

This book has a very appreciative foreword by Dr. W. H. Kilpatrick of the Columbia Teachers' College. He calls special attention to the co-ordination Dr. McKee has maintained between his educational schemes and the actual existent Indian culture. Perhaps this is the reason for the signal appreciation of Dr. McKee's work, both by the Indians and by the British Government. His chief effort in India was the creation of what might be called an industrial-agricultural school at Moga.

The text is in four divisions: I, A Review of Education in India and the Punjaub with Reference to Curriculum-Making; II, Present-Day Educational Practices with Reference to Curriculum-Making; III, Social Analysis of Village Life with Reference to Curriculum-Making; IV, Modern Social and Educational Ideals with Reference to Curriculum-Making.

The first section is historical and is quite brief; the second and longest part gives an account of present indigenous schools, the educational system used by the Government, mission schools, and the experimental school at Moga; the third division takes up the locality, social and economic environment and needs of the Punjab; the fourth part of the book gives educational ideals and summaries. The appendix furnishes outlines of project work in one of the primary grades and the reader is impressed by the intensely practical nature of the educational method adapted to the agricultural environment of the Indian peasant pupils.

This book should be of considerable value to educators in China where many of its suggestions could easily be adapted to schools in rural communities. Though printed in America the book may be obtained in India and China from the Association Press (Y.M.C.A.) and there are two editions: one is clothbound with some seventeen illustrations, the other paper-covered with no illustrations. We commend the volume both to Chinese and foreign educators in China. G. B. S.

October 13, 1931.

Reflections on the Great War

From Day to Day, by Ferdynand Goetel, translated by Winifred Cooper; The Viking Press, New York, 1931. 292 pages.

This novel by a Polish writer has an enthusiastc "Foreword" by John Galsworthy. The topic of the book is a certain phase of the war: not actual fighting scenes are portrayed, but the results of unnatural circumstances are shown. The tale concerns conflict, war prisoners and unstable social backgrounds.

The story is told in a unique way. The novelist lets one see the inner working of his mind in the construction of his autobiographical novel. His own story is given in ordinary type; the novel he is writing is in italics. But finally, as the tale unfolds, his life story and the fictionized account meet and blend until he has to give over the fiction and write "straight fact".

There have been several very flattering reviews of this book, but we cannot help feeling that it has been somewhat over-praised. Aside from the form of its production there is nothing extraordinary in the novel. There are good descriptions. but we should expect these in the modern novel. Some of the similes are unusual, but they show no tremendous originality. The following paragraphs are examples of the style:

"The Minister spoke badly, though he is reputed to be thunderously eloquent. It was like the buzzing of a xylophone made out of an old weapon. Towards the end, when the moment came for the triumphal chord of prosperity, a philosophic grimace of irony flickered over his face. Well, well! I didn't look for that! The hero, when he started thinking, became a minister—but what will the Minister do if he doesn't leave off thinking?

The sensation of the evening was the Vice-Minister's speech. Quite a different type of man, none of your stony-browed, strongnecked bulls. Let us say, a giraffe, which separates the precious vessel containing its brain from its heart and stomach by means of a long and flexible neck. The idea of citizenship poured from the Vice-Minister's lips, fortifying our hearts with the optimism of a giraffe gnawing salad off the tops of palm-trees. G. B. S.

October 13, 1931.

A Tropical Tramp

Vagabond's Paradise, by Alfred Batson. Little Brown and Co. Boston. Atlantic Monthly Press.

This is the story of the author's long trek from Nicaragua to the United States. As the author points out the role of tropical tramp was not his by choice, it was forced on him by circumstance. He lists the contributing factors leading to his adoption of the role of tramp, "a regiment of U. S. marines, three U. S. battleships, a desire for a change of diet, and the fact that he was broke and 1,700 miles away from any prospect of being otherwise."

The author was an officer in a Nicaraguan army and he and a companion acted on the suggestion of the Marines that they had better leave the dangerous life of soldiering and try a change of air. Mr. Batson had but one way of getting back to the United States, by walking, and he set out to do it. This book is a description of that journey. That trek through Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico was no joke half the time as the reader will find out. There were countless adventures, much that was humorous, and in passing through the Central American countries the author discovered that human nature is interesting and many sided.

He writes well and easily and and we get back into the atmosphere so brilliantly depicted by O. Henry in those of his stories concerning the "land where it is always afternoon."

We are introduced to some fascinating people, to revolutions and to revolutionaries, to Mexican bandits, to the belle of San Pedro, the girl "with cheerful eyes that promised what the lips would still refuse," the girl the author pressed his suit upon until he found by accident he

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All applications and inquiries should be addressed to the Director at 1954 Avenue Haig, Shanghai.

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was the rival of the town commandante whereupon he decided to move out of town a bit further along the trail.

Through banana farms miles long, along the railway tracks, through the jungle, across desert lands we follow the author. The book paints a brilliant picture of the Central American countries, their peoples, their customs, their problems. This book is a three dollar trip to Central America, all the atmosphere, all the romance and without the sufferings of travelling as the author travelled, through Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala and Mexico.

F. S. O.

Shanghai French Concession Census Figures Show Population Increase

The results of the recent census of the Shanghai French Concession were made public during the week. From the 1930 census of 12,922 foreigners in the Concession, this year's count brought the total to 15,146, a gain of 2,224 for the period of from September, 1930, to the same month 1931. Foreign and Chinese population rose from 434,807 to 456,012, a gain of 11,105, over the same period. Russians head the list of foreign residents both from the standpoint of those living there and increase of nationals in that area. Records show 5,671 Russians in the Concession this year as compared to only 3,879 last year. French residents number 1,326, a small proportion to others who are under the control of their government. There are 2,625 Britishers, and 1,572 Americans.

Who's Who in China

Wang Yao, government official; born at Fenghwa, Chekiang, 1861; was graduated from the Tokyo Law College in Japan; upon returning to China he founded the Chekiang Law College at Hangchow; later served successively as principal of the Chekiang 1st Provincial Middle School; chairman of the Educational Association of Chekiang; magistrate of Wu Chen, Tsung Min, Tung Tai, Huai Ying, Huai An and Kiang Ning districts of Kiangsu province; for his meritorious services, he was promoted co-director of the Famine Relief Bureau of the National Government and concurrently senior technical expert of the Ministry of the Interior; now member and concurrently Chief secretary of Huai River Conservancy Commission; address: Huai River Conservancy Commission, Nanking.

王 堯
Wang Yao

王堯字晉民，年五十歲，浙江奉化人，曾任日本法政大學畢業，歸國後，創辦浙江法政專門學校，歷充浙江第一中學校長，教育會會長，自登仕版，歷任江蘇武進，崇明，東台，淮陰，淮安，江寧等縣縣長，民國十九年任國民政府賑務處副處長，兼內政部技正，二十年，任導淮委員會委員，兼秘書長，

Hu Han-min States in Views Interview in Shanghai

Hu Han-min, former President of the Legislative Yuan, after having been detained at Nanking by President Chiang Kai-shek for more than six months, arrived in Shanghai last week. In an interview given to the *North China Daily News*, (Shanghai) he said he had come down from Nanking to Shanghai as a detached and impartial friend of both Canton and Nanking. His relations with the Nanking Government were cordial, as was indicated by the fact that he was still a member of the Executive Council, although the ill-health of the last few months had prevented him from attending its meetings. He expressed the view that, in regard to the Japanese crisis, Nanking and Canton saw eye to eye. They were, in fact, united already on foreign policy.

He said he was interested in the possibilities of Chinese representations to the Council of the League of Nations on the subject of Manchuria and he speculated on the action which the League might take if Japan refused to withdraw her troops to the zone allowed her under the existing treaties.

Hu Han-min was not inclined to promise an early conference between Nanking and Canton. Whether the eventual Government would be very much changed in personnel he could not say. He held the view that there was nothing wrong in the present system of government, and in particular with the relations between the Kuomintang and the Government itself. The difficulties which had arisen were due, in his opinion, to the working of the system in a manner contrary to the intentions of its friends.

NANKING-CANTON PEACE IN SIGHT—SOUTHERN DELEGATES ARRIVE IN SHANGHAI

(*Continued from page 292*)

former President of Legislative Yuan of Nanking Government, informing them of his intention to proceed to Shanghai immediately to be personally present at the forthcoming National Unification Conference....Canton reports claim that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has complied with the Southerners' suggestion to invite all members of Kuomintang Central Executive and Supervisory Committees of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Kuomintang Congresses to the Conference; the reports further state that the preliminary conference will be opened in Shanghai on October 20, while the final Conference will take place in Nanking which will discuss the reorganization of the National Government and decide upon the appointment of new Presidents for the Five Yuans and new Ministers for the various ministries....Messrs. Tsai Yuan-pei and Chang Chi, the Nanking envoys at Canton, are in receipt of a telegram from Gen. Chen Ming-shu who arrived in Shanghai on the 9th, requesting them to accompany the Canton delegates Messrs. Wang Ching-wei, Sun Fo and others to proceed to Shanghai immediately....It is understood that the Southern leaders have unofficially conveyed their ideas to the Nanking delegates for a reorganization of the National Government, however the matter will not be officially discussed until the opening of the Unification Conference....Nanking telegrams received here stated that Gen. Chen Ming-shu has wired from Nanking the commanders of the 19th Route Army Divisions instructing to transfer their respective units from southern Kiangsi to Kiangsu in order to take over the garrions of Shanghai and Nanking without delay.

***

South China Morning Post, (Oct. 14)—The news of Mr. Hu Han-min's liberation by President Chiang Kai-shek was received with highest satisfaction by the Canton leaders, but the failure of mentioning the date of his departure for Shanghai makes uncertain the immediate plans of the Canton delegates to the National Unification Conference; apparently, they are awaiting the result of the conference between Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Gen. Chen Ming-shu before proceeding to Shanghai....Mr. Wang Ching-wei in press interview yesterday, declared that although the preliminary sessions of the National Unification Conference are to be held in Shanghai, the venue of the final conference will be Nanking; asked whether he favored the committee system for the future National Government, Mr. Wang said that owing to the present Manchurian crisis, making it necessary for China to conduct many negotiations with the Powers, the general opinion preferred the election of a president for the National Government....According to reliable reports from Canton, Canton delegates including Messrs. Wang Ching-wei, Sun Fo and C. C. Wu have decided to depart for Shanghai on the 17th, in company with Messrs. Tsai Yuan-pei and Chang Chi....Nanking messages state that a few regiments of Gen. Chen Ming-shu's 19th Route Command have arrived at Nanking from Kiangsi to take over the garrison command and Gen. Chen was wired the Canton Authorities, requesting that Gen. Li Yang-ching's 3rd army be dispatched to Kiangsi to replace the Kanchow garrison....Gen. Chang Fa-kwei, commander of the "Ironsides," returned to Canton on the 12th after a brief visit in Honkgong.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

The Public is hereby notified that in accordance with Government instructions duty on foreign cigarettes and cigars will from 1st November, 1931, be collected in full in Customs Gold Units at the rates shown in the Import Tariff. The Customs will therefore no longer require Consolidated Tax Memos. for the four-fifths duty, as heretofore, as the full duty will be shown on the usual Customs Duty Memo.

H. O. Tong.
Superintendent of Customs.

L. H. Lawford
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE.
Shanghai, 21st October, 1931.

The CHINESE NATION

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October 21, 1931.

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By Dr. Shuhsi Hsu

The Present Crisis, the League Of Nations and the Briand-Kellogg Pact

By Dr. Robert Moore Duncan

Provocation

By Wiliam Hung

The So-called Nakamura Case

The Wanpaoshan Affair and the Korean Massacre

Let Us Wait No Longer

An editorial

In the United States Court for China

In re
Estate
of
GUST NYLAND
Deceased

Cause No. 3395
Special Proceedings No. 765
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GUST NYLAND, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before April 17 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China.

Mrs. Ladis Nyland,
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58-376

I. P. R. Conference Being Held in I. R. C. Premises

Through the courtesy of Hsu Sing-loh, chairman of the China Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations and the officers of the club, the premises of the International Recreation Club, 722 Bubbling Well Road, have been made available to the Institute for the two-week period of the Conference. The first conference was held Wednesday October 21. Conference headquarters, business offices, round-table rooms and general meeting rooms are located within the Club building.

Any impression that the discussion of problems affecting Manchuria has been banned from the discussions of the Institute is not correct, according to a statement by Jerome D. Greene, Chairman of the Pacific Council, the governing body of the Institute. "On the contrary," said Mr. Greene, "express provision has been made for the consideration of all these problems, and there has been no change of policy in this respect. The problem of food and population, as it affects Manchuria, will be discussed at the meeting which considers food and population generally. The same will be true of diplomatic machinery, extraterritoriality, settlements and leased areas, economic developments, foreign investments and interests, and all the other questions which affect China generally, but some of which just now are most acute in Manchuria.

Dr. Hu Shih in his opening address October 21 said, "It is only in the spirit of the humble seeker after truth that we may hope to achieve at least a small measure of success," Dr. Hu brought out that the conference had been made possible by a tardy realization on the part of its Japanese and Chinese members that, whatever calamities may have befallen their respective countries through the folly of their rulers, some good may yet result from the coming together and the thinking together of the enlightened men and women of the various nations."

Round table discussion took place on "Trade Relations in the Pacific," during which the question of protective tariffs and the fall in silver was discussed.

Congratulatory messages were read from the heads of the various nations represented at the conference. Among those sending messages were President Herbert Hoover, General Chiang Kai-shek, Prime Minister Bennett of Canada; Premier Baron Wakatsuki, Viscount Shibusawa and Baron Sakatani, of Japan; Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, of Great Britain; Prime Minister George W. Forbes of New Zealand, and the Prime Minister of Australia.

The chairman of the four round table discussions at the opening season were R. J. Corbett, of the Standard Oil Company; Dr. V. K. Ting, director of the Bureau of Geological Survey; Archibald Rose, of the British American Tobacco Company, and the Honorable Vincent Massey, formerly Canadian Minister to the United States.

A group of 40 members of the Institute led by the Chairman of the Pacific Council, Jerome D. Greene, proceeded to Nanking during the week and placed a wreath on the tomb of Dr. Sun Yat-sen on behalf of the Conference membership.

Japan's Foreign Trade Figures For Oct. 10-20 Published

A *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo dated Oct. 20 stated that the Japanese Finance Department published an approximate result of Japan's foreign trade during the second ten days of the month ending Oct. 20 as follows:

Export Yen 23,026,000
Import ,, 19,248,000
Excess in Export Yen 4,678,000

The above shows a decrease in the favorable trade balance by Yen 3,334,000, when compared with that of the same period, last year.

Summing up the totals since the beginning of this year, it shows:

Export Yen 950,977,000
Import ,, 1,007,150,000
Excess in Import Yen 56,173,000

As compared with the trade result during corresponding period last year, it shows a decrease in the unfavrcable trade balance to the amount of Yen 65,617,000.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Weak Business Done 2,500,000 Shares
October 21.

1930-1931 High	Low	Div.$ perSh.	STOCKS	Mon. Oct. 19	Tues. Oct. 20
23½	7	1.00	Adams Express	9½	10
182¾	69	*6 00	Allied Chemical & Dye	79½	84
42¾	14⅛	2.00	Allis Chalmers	17½	18½
129¾	72	4.00	American Can	83¼	86
51¾	12⅛	—	American &ForeignPower	14½	16
31½	4⅝	—	American& For. Power W.	7⅝	8½
58⅛	20	2.00	American Smelting	26½	27¼
201¾	121½	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	135¾	140⅞
132¾	75⅛	*5.00	American Tobacco "B"	90¾	94½
80¾	23	3.00	American Waterworks	31	33
43¼	13	1.50	Anaconda Copper	16⅝	17½
87⅞	28⅜	5.00	Baltimore & Ohio	38½	41¼
70⅜	25⅛	2.00	Bethlehem Steel	28⅝	30¼
76½	37	*3.00	Borden Company	Mult	48¾
20¾	10	1.00	Borg Warner	12¾	13½
45⅝	12⅛	1.25	Canadian Pacific Railway	15	15¾
131½	33⅜	—	Case J. I.	47⅞	53½
54⅛	15⅝	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	26	28¼
25¾	11⅞	1.00	Chrysler	14¾	15⅝
20¾	5¼	*.30	Cities Service, Co.	7⅝	8
45⅝	16¾	2.00	Columbia Gas & Electric	21⅛	22¾
12	4¾	.40	Commonwealth &Southern	5¾	5⅞
2¾	⅝	—	" " warr.	⅞	⅞
109⅝	61¼	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	72¼	75¼
12	5	—	Continental Oil	6⅝	7
86⅝	37⅛	3.00	Corn Products	44½	46½
3⅞	1¼	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	2	2⅛
78¾	44½	4.00	Drug Incorporated	53¾	55
107	54¼	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	60	62¼
185¾	93¾	*5.00	Eastman Kodak	108	114¼
61	14⅞	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	19⅝	21⅜
38⅜	5¼	2.50	Fox Film "A"	8⅛	8⅝
54¾	24¾	1.60	General Electric	30⅝	31⅞
56	30⅝	3.00	General Foods	35⅞	37¼
48	22½	3.00	General Motors	26⅛	27⅜
84⅛	23	5.00	General Railway Signal	34	36⅞
58¾	9¼	—	Gillette	14	16⅜
42½	18	2.50	Gold Dust	21½	22½
20⅞	5	—	Goodrich Rubber	6¾	7½
52¾	16¾	3.00	Goodyear Tire&Rubber	24¼	26⅞
22⅝	6¼	1.00	Granby	9	9½
62½	17¼	4.00	International Cement	19½	21
4	⅝	—	International Combu. Eng.	⅞	⅞
60½	23½	2.50	International Harvester	26½	29⅜
20⅛	7½	.60	International Nickel	9½	10⅛
38¾	14	1.00	International Tel.& Tel.	16½	18
80¾	32	3.00	Johns Manville	33	35½
81½	10¼	1.00	Kennecott	14¼	15½
27¾	5⅛	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	8⅛	9
91	42	*4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	55⅞	58
63½	27⅝	3.00	Loew's: Inc	37⅛	38½
21⅞	10	—	Lorillard P Co. (com.)	13	13⅞
19	5	—	Ludlum Steel	Unq.	8
29¼	8⅝	—	Montgomery Ward	11⅞	12⅞
40⅞	15¼	4.00	Nash Motors	20	20
14¾	5	1.00	Nevada Consolidated Co.	7⅛	7⅛
132¼	50	4.00	New York Central	60¼	63
11	3⅞	—	North American Aviation	5	5
54⅞	30	2.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	35¾	37½
11⅞	4	.40	Packard Motor	5⅛	5¼
50¼	10½	10%S	Paramount—Publix Corp	13⅝	14¾
64	29⅞	3.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	34½	36¾
8½	3¾	.20	Pennroad Corporation	4¾	5
16⅝	4¾	—	Phillips Petroleum	6⅛	6½
96	52½	3.40	Public Service of N. Jersey	63	65
27⅛	10⅞	—	Radio Corporation	13⅛	14⅝
24½	7	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	8⅝	9⅛
54½	35⅞	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	39⅝	40½
63¼	31	*2.00	Sears Roebuck	39	41⅝
10¼	3½	—	Shell Union	4⅛	4½
23⅝	9¾	—	Simmons Company	10¾	12
26½	13¼	1.60	Socony-Vacuum Corp.	14	14⅞
54½	28⅝	2.00	SouthernCaliforniaEdison	35	35½
88⅜	29¼	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	37⅞	41⅝
53½	28⅜	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	32⅛	33½
36¼	15⅛	2.00	Texas Corporation	18½	19⅝
55¾	21⅛	3.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	26⅜	27⅝
18	3⅝	.40	Trans America	4½	4½
72	27½	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	35	36¾
205⅛	105¼	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	115	119½
38⅞	12½	—	United Aircraft& Transp't	16	17½
31	10⅝	.75	United Corporation	14	13⅞
37½	20	1.20	United Gas Improvement	22⅝	23½
20⅜	5⅝	—	U.S. Rubber	7¼	8⅜
152⅜	62¼	4.00	U.S. Steel	69⅜	72
76¾	13½	—	Vanadium	18¾	20¼
20⅝	4¾	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	7¼	7⅝
107¾	39⅜	2.50	Westinghouse E. & M.	46⅞	49⅝
72⅝	43⅜	2.40	Woolworth	54	55½
*plus extras			Call Money	2½ %	2½ %

Swan Culbertson & Fritz

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Safe Deposit Facilities

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American-Oriental Finance Co.'s Quotations

1931 High	Low	Book Value	Par Value	Div.	Stocks	Earn. 1930	Estimated Earn.Full Year 1931	PRICE Satur. Oct. 10	Tues. Oct. 13	Current Yield
109⅝	52⅞	40	no	3.00	Air Reduction	6.32	4.75	64½	67¼	6.0%
60	35	137	100	5.00	Amer. Sugar Refining	6.24	4.00	46	47⅜	10.5
43	14	16	no	3.00	Canada Dry Ginger Ale	4.43	4.45	18⅜	19½	15.4
52½	12¼	22	no	3.00	Caterpillar Tractor	4.63	1.50	15	15¼	19.6
62¾	32	43	no	2.50	Continental Can	5 04	4.00	39⅞	40⅛	6.2
18	3¾	—	no	—	Coty, Inc.	0.86	- -	4¾	5⅛	- -
23	12⅛	22	no	1.00	Diamond Match	1.59	1.23	16⅜	16	6.3
74⅜	20¼	17	no	4.00	Elec. Auto Lite Co.	5.32	5.00	27¾	29¼	13.6
60¾	17¾	37	no	1.00	Elec. Power & Light	2.56	2.85	22	24⅝	4.0
7	4⅛			.222†	F'damental Trust "A"			4⅞	5⅛	8.6
7¼	4½			0.30†	F'damental Trust "B"			5¼	5½	10.9
73⅛	40	65	no	4.00	Gen. Amer. Tank Car	7.95	6.00	46	47	8.6
16¼	6⅛	24	100	—	Int. Printing Ink	6.84	.10	6¾ B	6¾ B	- -
43⅞	15¾	71	no	2.00	Mack Trucks	2.60	nil	19¾ B	21⅞	9.1
83¾	38¾	17	10	2.80	Nat'l Biscuit	3.41	3.00	47⅜	49⅛	5.7
39¾	15⅛	29	no	1.50	Nat'l Cash Register	3.00	2.00	17¼	18⅛	8.2
50¾	20⅛	15	no	2.60	Nat'l Dairy Products	4.11	3.50	27⅜	28⅛	9.0
88	26½	22	no	10% S	North American Co.	4.16	4 00	38½	41½	10%
59½	20¼	24	no	2 50	Otis Elevator	3.44	2.95	26	26⅝	9.4
65¼	38⅝	40	no	5.00	Safeway Stores	9.02	5.50	49⅞	52⅜	9.7
67¾	29	74	no	4.00	United Fruit	6.76	4.24	33 B	35½	11.2
36¾	9	63	no	1.00	U. S. Realty & Imp.	4.42	1.15	12	12½	7.9

† — Interim Div.—6 months
S — Stock div.

Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 7th October, 1931.

Saturday of last week was a Bank Holiday being the Anniversary of the Chinese Republic.

The events of the past week have not diminished the tension that exists between the Japanese and Chinese, in fact it has increased. Janan's actions in Manchuria, and the anti-Japanese attitude by propaganda and boycott on the part of Chinese have inflamed opinion on both sides. No one can predict how the apparent impasse is to be solved.

A considerable exchange business has been done as rates have moved upwards. The London/New York Cross rate has varied between 3.85⅞ and 3.88⅛ the oversold position is now estimated at about £3 to £3½ mostly in G Dollars and Yen for Dec/January. The position of silver is receiving more and more attention from influential quarters abroad.

Silver:—Opened on the 8th inst. at 16⅞d. for spot and 17d forward, and G. $0.29⅛ and closes today at 17⅛d. and 17⅛d. and G. $ 0.29⅞

Indian covering has continued; China has worked both ways: America has sold and generally inclined to sell. Speculators have been active.

Exchange:—The T/T official rate on London on the 8th inst. was 1/7d: raised on the 9th inst. 1/7⅛: on the 12th inst. to 1/7⅛: where it remains today.

The market opened on the 8th inst. at 1/7⅛d, G. $ 32 and Yen 154, and rose steadily to 1/7⅞d, G. $ 32⅛ and Yen 152½, and after a quiet afternoon closed at those figures. The Gold Bar fluctuated between 704.50 at opening, and 691.50 closing at 703.80

On the 9th inst the same rates were obtainable at the opening, followed by a firmness during the day which gradually brought the market at the close to 1/8 1/16d, G. $ 33 and Yen 149½, Gold Bars opened at 697 and closed at 683.50.

Our Stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 69,486,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,258,000
Chineese and Mexican Dollars $ 178,530,000 a decrease of $ 2,320,000
Estimated value Tls. 198,027,000 as against Tls. 217,390 000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for Sept.	Thursday Oct. 8	Friday Oct. 9	Saturday Oct. 10	Monday Oct. 12	Tuesday Oct. 13	Wed. Oct. 14
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	1/3 540	1/7	1/7⅛		1/7⅛	1/7⅛	1/7⅛
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/7	1/7⅛		1/7⅛	1/7⅛	1/7⅛
4 m/s ,,	—	1/7 1/16	1/7 1/16		1/7 1/16	1/7 1/16	1/7 1/16
T/T on India	86,182	106½	108		109½	109½	109½
T/T on France	754,000	774	788		806	800	800
T/T on N.Y.	29,685	30⅞	31		31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
T/T on Demand		30⅞	31		31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
T/T on Hamburg R. M.		129	131		134	136	140
T/T on H'kong	79 585	78½nom.	78½nom.		78 nom.	78 nom.	78⅛nom.
T/T on Japan	165,800	162½	159½		156½	157¾	157
T/T on Batavia	73 570	76	77		78	78	78
T/T on Straits	180 060	148	146		144½	144½	144½
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred.&D/A	1/3.756						
4m/s B/L D/P	—						
6m/s ,, B/L Cred&D/A	1/4 006						
4m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	806.053						
4m/s N.Y.Lc.	31.862						
4m/s ,, Docs.	—						

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Oct. 8	Oct. 9	Oct. 10	Oct 12	Oct. 13	Oct. 14
Bullion,						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence						
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	16⅞	15 15/16		17 7/16	17½	17¼
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	G.$ 29⅛ Tls.	G.$ 29⅜ Tls.		G.$.29⅞ Tls.	Tls.	G.$.29¼ Tls.
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	703.00 Tls.	683.00 Tls.		695.00 Tls.	694.00 Tls.	696.00 Tls.
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	112.00 Tls.	112.00 Tls.		112.00 Tls.	112.00 Tls.	112.00 Tls.
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	72.5125	72 575		72.8	73.025	72.75
*Closing Price in London for Previous day	3%	3%		4%	5%	5%
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

BANK HOLIDAY

Bank of England rate of discount	6%	London on Paris	T/T 98.51
Bank of France rate of discount	2½%	New York on London	T/T 3.88¼
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	5⅝	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 11/32
,, ,, 4 ,,	5¾	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/3 7/16
,, ,, 6 ,,	5⅞	Kobe on London	T/T 2/5½

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

October 15, 1931.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	60½	—
City of Antwerp	5 % Dec. 1, 1958	79½	6.64
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	40	—
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	90	5.64
Chile Government ..	6 % Jan. 1, 1961	15¼	—
City of Vienna	6 % Nov. 1, 1952	61	10.70
City of Yokohama ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1961	85¼	7.16
German General Electric (A. E. G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	39½	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture.. ..	6 % Apr. 15, 1938	41	—
Greek Government ..	6 % Feb. 1, 1968	60	10.19
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	100	6.50
Kingdom of Italy.. ..	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	82	8.95
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 % July 1, 1954	12½	—
Nord Railway Co. ..	6½% Oct. 1, 1950	98¼	6.66
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.. ..	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	68	8.60
Oriental Development Co..	5½% Nov. 1, 1958	70½	8.24
Paris - Lyons - Med. Railroad Co.	7 % Sept. 15, 1958	99½	7.04
Republic of Costa Rica (Pacific Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	42	—
Republic of Finland ..	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	50	11.61
Republic of Peru . ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	9	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. w.w.	6 % Aug. 1, 1953	42	—
Saxon Public Works ..	6½% May 1, 1951	32	—
Saxon State Mortgage Institution	6½% Dec. 1, 1946	44	—
Toho Electric PowerCo. Notes (Japan)	6 % July 1, 1932	95	11.43
Tokyo ElectricLightCo. (Japan)..	6 % June 15, 1953	65½	9.87
Ujigawa ElectricPower Co. (Japan)	7 % Mar. 15, 1945	88½	8.44
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 1, 1957	22½	—
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	14⅜	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	35⅝	—
Belgian National Rway. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock ..	6 % (Amn. Shares)	64⅜	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	32⅛	—
Socony-Vacuum Co ..	Common Stock	13⅞	—
United Aircraft and Transport Corp. ..	Common Stock	14¼	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	47½	—
CubanDominicanSugar Corp.	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	10	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement Corp. ..	7 % Cum. Pfd. Stock	6	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	19½	—

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	62	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5 % 1913/60	58	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913/60	56	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	34½	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	38	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway ..	5 % 1908/38	70	—
Hukuang Railway ..	5 % 1911/1951	20	—
TientsinPukowRailway	5 % 1908/09	15	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

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Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mille—thousands;

KURAMA MARU, August 25.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Tea, Green:
- YoungHyson, Hangchow *Pls.* 54
- Gunpowder, Ningpo etc. ,, 499

Silk Cocoon Strippings:
- Shanghai ..... *Bls.*16 ,, 51.25

Silk, Raw, Filature:
- Wild, Shanghai *Bls.*110 ,, 1.50
- ,, Antung, etc.,, 110 ,, 114.89

Silk, Refuse:
- Antung, etc .. *Bls.*53 ,, 148 50
- Shanghai ..... ,, 10 ,, 33.16

BORDEAUX MARU, August 25.
(Agents: Showa Shipping Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
- White, Shanghai *Bls.*70 *Pls.* 69.07

Seed, Sesamum..... ,, 2,856

SILVERSANDAI, August 28.
Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:
- Tinned Plates, Plain... *Pls.* 534
- Asphaltum Compound... ,, 338
- Amber Petrolatum ..... ,, 703

Indigo Paste, Artificial:
- 20 per cent. strength.. ,, 2,326
- 50 ,, ,, ... ,, 323

Indigo Grains, Artificial:
- 60 per cent. strength.. ,, 124

Newspapers, Old ..... ,, 1,680
Resin ..... ,, 366
Sulphur Black ..... ,, 904
Tobacco, Leaf ..... ,, 983
Wax, Paraffing ..... ,, 165

Motor Cars and Trucks, Chassis of ..... *Pcs.* 26

Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:
- For Motor Cars & Trucks ,, 341

Rubber Inner Tubes:
- For Motor Cars & Trucks ,, 209

Automobiles, Parts of *G. Units* 621
Dyes, Aniline *Pkgs.*577 ,, 48,464

PRESIDENT HAYES, August 31.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Blankets ..... *Pls.* 7

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:
- Tinned Plates, Plain... *Pls.* 188
- Aluminium Sheets ..... ,, 110
- ,, Ingots ..... ,, 17
- Canned Awabi ..... ,, 23
- ,, Fruits ..... ,, 47

Indigo Paste, Artificial:
- 20 per cent. strength.. ,, 253

Jute Twine ..... ,, 16
Leather, Calf ..... ,, 4
- ,, Patent ..... ,, 25
- ,, Sole ..... ,, 27

Macaroni ..... ,, 46
Milk, Condensed ..... ,, 38
Oranges, Fresh..... ,, 252
Paper, Wrapping ..... ,, 20
Soda, Sulphide of..... ,, 9
Bedsteads ..... *Pcs.* 42
Machines, Sewing..... ,, 14
Motor Passenger Cars ... ,, 10

Rubber Tires:
- For Motor-cars..... ... ,, 198

Rubber Inner Tubes:
- For Motor-cars..... ,, 109

Cigars ..... *Mille* 10
Cigarettes ..... ,, 120
Coffee *Catties*1,116
Chocolate *Lb.*1,752
Motor-cars, Parts of.. *G. Units* 3,368

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Sept. 2.
(Agents: Canadian Pacific S.S. Co. Ltd.)
From U. S. of America.

Motor-cars ..... *Pcs.* 10
Flour, Wheat ..... *Pls.* 306
Ink, Printing ..... ,, 46
Milk, Evaporated..... ,, 46
Tobacco, Smoking ..... ,, 254

PENRITH CASTLE, Sept. 2.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Rubber Tires:
- For Motor-cars..... *Pcs.* 62

Rubber Inner Tuber:
- For Motor-cars..... ,, 18

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:
- Tinned Plates, Plain... *Pls.* 195
- Tin Plate Stripes ..... ,, 150

Oil, Lubricating, Mineral *Galls.*27,476
Machinery, and Parts of *G. U.* 4,477

GOLDEN PEAK, September 2.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Cotton Rags, Old..... *Pls.* 1,238
Hair, Human ..... ,, 137

ST. ALBANS, September 4.
Agents: Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
From U. S. of America.

Oil, Lubricating, Mineral *Galls.* 9,507

PRESIDENT PIERCE, Sept. 4.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Motor-cars ..... *Pcs.* 1

KWANTO MARU, September 5.
(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
- Yellow, Tsingtao *Bls.*95 *Pls.* 92.69
- White, Shanghai ,,225 ,, 222.88

Tea, Green:
- Gunpowder, Ningpo... ,, 360
- YoungHyson, Hangchow, etc. ..... ,, 54

Tea, Leaf, Unfired:
- Kiukiang etc. ..... ,, 135

Tea, Black, other kinds, other Ports ..... ,, 247

Brassware .... ,, 96
Bristles, Assorted..... ,, 100
Wool, Sheep's..... ,, 199
Skins, Rabbit Untanned *Pcs.*17,868

CHICHIBU MARU, September 5.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
- Yellow, Hankow, etc.....*Bls.*10 *Pls.* 9.78
- White, Shanghai ,,135 ,, 132.49

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:
- White .....*Bls.*50 ,, 88 89

Tea, Black, other kinds, Hankow ..... ,, 84

Tea, Green:
- Gunpowder, Ningpo... ,, 487
- YoungHyson, Hangchow ,, 26

Brassware ..... ,, 8
Wool, Sheep's ..... ,, 176
Woodware ..... ,, 11
Eggs, Fresh ..... *Mille* 32

RYOYO MARU, September 7.
(Agents: Showa Shipping Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Hides, Cow ..... *Pls.* 94
Paper, Chipboard ..... ,, 8,411

Timber, Softwood:
- Logs, ...*Sup. ft.*392,356

TITANIAN, September 8.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:
- American *Bls.*23,450 *Pls.* 73,476

WOYO MARU, September 8.
(Agents: Yamashita Kisen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:
- Merchantable .....*Sup. ft.* 239,462
- Ordinary, Sawn ... ,, 551,665

STEEL WORKER, September 9.
(Agents: U.S. Steel Products Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:
- American, ...*Bls.* 500 *Pls.* 1,797

Iron and Steel, Galvanized:
- Tubes ..... ,, 1,084
- Sheets, Plain..... ..... ,, 381

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:
- Sheets ..... ,, 1,993
- Tubes ..... ,, 1,211
- Tees ..... ,, 166
- Tinned Plates, Plain... ,, 5,343

Steel, Bamboo ..... ,, 2,931

KINAI MARU, September 9.
(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw ...*Bls.* 300 *Pls.* 1,035

Iron and Steel, Galvanized:
- Sheets, Plain..... *Pls.* 79

Fibre Sheets, Vulcanized ,, 66
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral ,, 292

Indigo Paste, Artificial:
- 20 per cent. strength .. ,, 21

Sulphur Black ..... ,, 203
Tobacco, Leaf ..... *Pls.* 1,331
- ,, Prepared, in Tins ,, 12

Wax, Paraffin ..... ,, 337
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral *Galls.* 47,383
Dyes, Aniline *Pkgs.*170 *G. Units* 10,624
Motor-cars ..... *Pcs.* 5
Automobiles, Parts of *G. Units.* 5,548
Machinery, & Parts of ,, 15,707

LISBON MARU, September 10.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw *Bls.* 2,280 *Pls.* 8,071

HEIAN MARU, September 10
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk Piece Goods ..... *Pls.* 2
Skins, Goat, Untanned .. *Pcs.* 1,000

WISCONSIN, September 12.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Paper, Common, Newsprint *Pls.* 2,757
Motor-cars ..... *Pcs.* 1

Timber, Softwood:
- Merchantable .....*Sup ft.*307,136
- Ordinary, Sawn ... ,, 1,304,979

TAIYIN, September 14.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co)
From U. S. of America.

Brass Strips ..... *Pls.* 14

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:
- Tinned Plates Plain... *Pls.* 240

Glucose ..... ,, 420
Tobacco, Leaf ..... ,, 1,876
Machines, Sewing ..... *Pcs.* 178
Baking Powder..... *Doz.* 450
Turpentine, Vegetble ...*Galls.* 208
Motor-cars, Parts of *G. Units* 2,231

PRESIDENT FILLMORE, September 14.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:
- Screws ..... *Pls.* 62
- Tinned Plates, Plain... ,, 376

Apples, Fresh ..... ,, 41
Canned Awabi ..... ,, 83
- ,, Fruits ..... ,, 41

Cotton Blankets ..... ,, 2

Cotton, Raw:
- American ... *Bls* 621 ,, 1,878

Leather, Calf ..... ,, 3
- ,, Cow ..... ,, 13

Oil, Coconut..... ,, 78
Oranges, Fresh..... ,, 751
Ink, Printing..... ,, 32
Paper, Writing..... ,, 42
Coffee .....*Catties* 198
Chocolate ..... *Lb.* 888
Cigarettes ..... *Mille* 300
Motor-cars, Parts of *G. Units* 2,072

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Sept. 14.
(Agents: Canadian Pacific S.S. Co. Ltd.)
To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black other kinds, Kiukiang ..... *Pls.* 16
Silk Piece Goods ..... ,, 2 00
" Pongees, Manchurian ,, 0.92

Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:
- Shanghai ..... *Bls* 60 *Pls.* 58.07

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
- Yellow, Shanghai *Bls.*50 ,, 49.75
- Yellow, Chungking, etc. ..... *Bls.*40 ,, 20.25
- White, Shanghai ,,285 ,, 280 42

Silk, Waste:
- Antung.....*Bls.*106 ,, 301.24

Hair, Human ..... *Pls.* 50
Hats, Hemp..... *Pcs.* 1,800
Skins, Lamb, Untanned.. ,, 9,000
Rugs..... ,, 6

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China News Company,
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Yung Shing Exchange Shop
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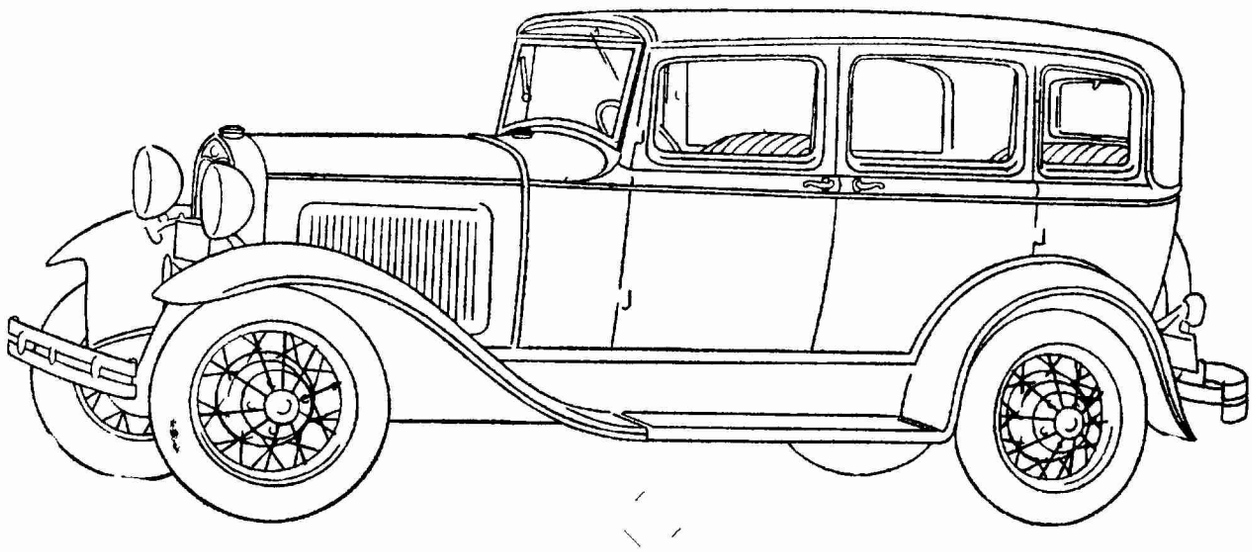

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